

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

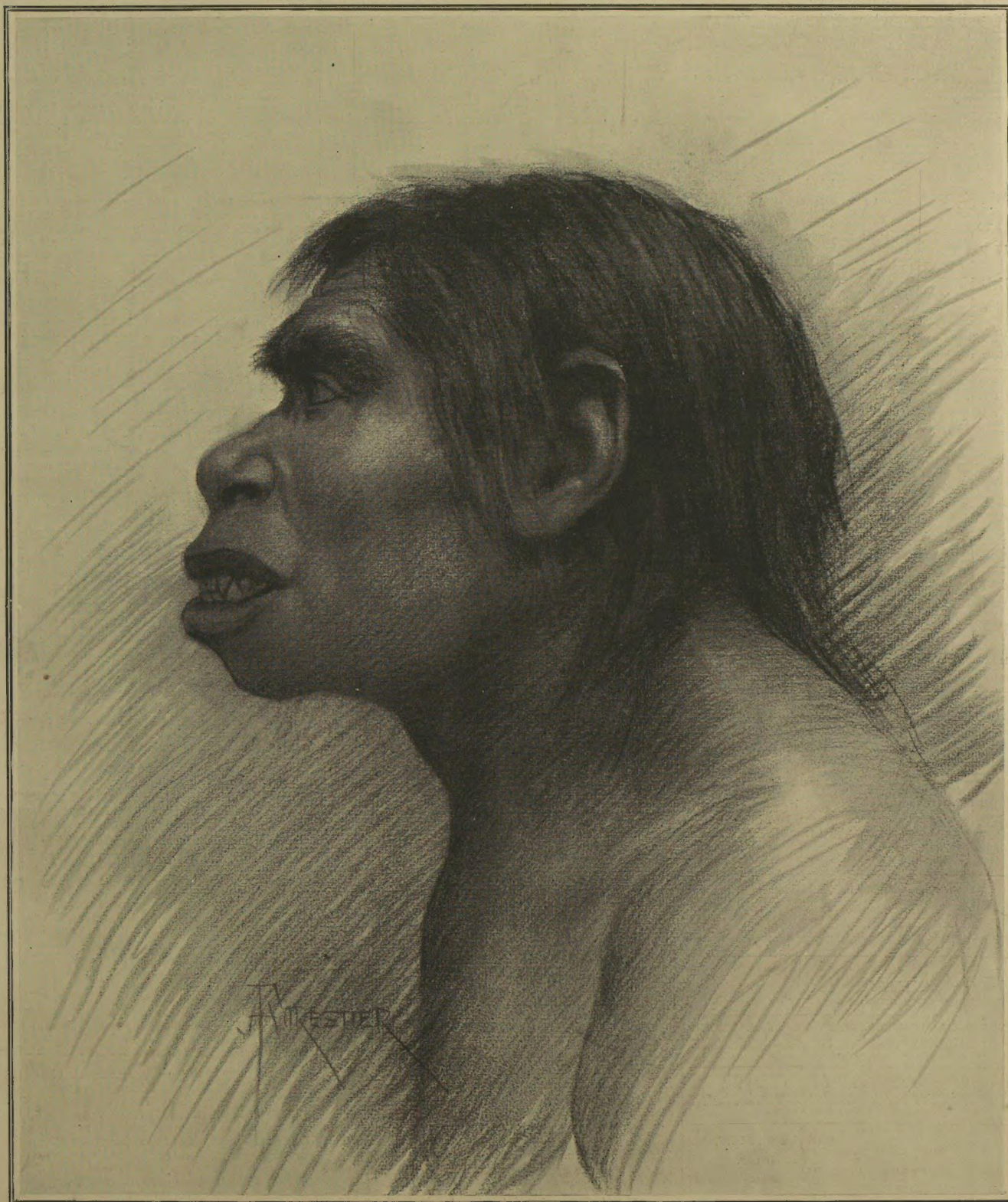
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 3845. - VOL. CXII.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1912.

With Eight-Page Supplement in Photogravure, SIXPENCE.

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AKIN TO THE APE: THE EARLIEST KNOWN INHABITANT OF ENGLAND—THE MAN OF SUSSEX.
A RECONSTRUCTION OF HIS HEAD.

On a double-page of this issue is given a full-length reconstruction of the Sussex man, the earliest inhabitant of England of whom remains have been found; and we deal further with the subject in a special article and on our "Note-Book" page. Suffice it to say here, therefore, that the man (part of whose jaw and skull were found) was undoubtedly akin to the apes. The lower jaw is unmistakably ape-like, while presenting other features

indubitably human. It is ape-like, for example, in its massiveness, in the absence of a chin, and in the shortness and great breadth of the upper branch whereby the jaw is hinged to the skull. In the making of his reconstructions, Mr. Forestier, our artist, was much indebted to Dr. A. Smith Woodward, who was good enough to supervise the work, making Mr. Forestier's reconstruction of the man as accurate as it can be.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER. (SEE OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS AND A SPECIAL ARTICLE IN THIS ISSUE.)

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LONDON: CHATTO & WINDUS, 111, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.

"IN JESUIT LAND."

BETWEEN 1586 and 1768 the Jesuits were actively at work among the Guarani Indians, and their Missions on and near the Paraguay river have been variously described. Some have regarded them as examples of an earthly paradise, others have denounced them and their administrators in terms of unmeasured abuse. Mr. Cunningham Graham, in his delightful book, "A Vanished Arcadia," finds much to praise. He travelled through the country of the Jesuit Missions some thirty years ago, a dozen or more years after the Paraguayan war had destroyed so many of those Indians, descendants of the converted Guarani. He recalls his experiences in the introduction he has written to Mr. W. H. Koebel's latest travel-volume, "In Jesuit Land" (Stanley Paul). Mr. Koebel passes from a spirited description of the "Misiones" as they are to-day to the history of the Jesuit movement, which followed in the footsteps of the conquistadores; and he discusses at length the character of the Guarani Indian. His tribute to Mr. W. Barbrooke Grubb, whose book, "An Unknown People in an Unknown Land," gives the best account yet written of the Chaco country, is timely and well deserved. Mr. Koebel's book is limited in point of novelty to the first hundred-and-fifty pages descriptive of modern travel; the rest is history, but the tale is worth retelling, and is well told. With the best intentions in the world to respond to popular prejudices against Jesuits and Jesuitry, the average reader may be forced to the conclusion that the work of Loyola's Foundation among the Guarani Indians was distinctly good, and that the complaints made against it came, for the most part, from tainted sources. The conquistadores and their descendants had more use for slaves than for converts.

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NOTICE.

The beautiful reproductions of drawings and photographs which have of late been appearing in THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, under the general description of "Photogravures," have caused the greatest interest not only to the printing world, but also to all readers of illustrated newspapers. The process of Photogravure, which is as simple as it is perfect, threatens to revolutionise the methods of illustration-reproduction. The Rotogravur Deutsche Tiefdruck-Gesellschaft m.B.H., Berlin, hold the patents of the process, and have appointed as their sole agents for this country THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., who will be glad to supply full details.

PARLIAMENT.

OVER the Christmas recess of Members of the House of Commons a shadow has been cast by the enormous programme of legislation which is to be completed before the prorogation, and by the consciousness that a very short interval will elapse between the close of the present session and the beginning of the next. According to the Prime Minister's announcement on the eve of the adjournment the Commons must pass forthwith the Home Rule Bill, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, which Mr. Bonar Law steadily calls the mean Bill, and the Franchise Bill, with its abolition of plural voting; and it is hoped they will also, during the next six or seven weeks, dispose of the Trade Union Bill, which excites the keenest controversy, and the Railways Bill, which is strongly opposed by many representatives of traders. Meantime the Home Rule Bill has not yet entered the Report stage, the Welsh Bill is not out of Committee, and the Franchise Bill is not expected to reach Committee until about Jan. 20. Yet the Prime Minister intends, with the aid of the guillotine, that his three big projects will be finished comparatively early in February, and he holds out the hope that Members will be released from attendance soon after that period, although the Peers may be detained by the duty of revision and rejection. Even if this hope is realised, the utmost recess that the Commons can expect between the completion of their work and the beginning of the new session is one month, and probably it will be still shorter. With this dismal outlook, Members are making the most of their Christmas holiday. A few have stretched it out at either end, but Liberals have had difficulty in obtaining pairs, seeing that the House is to be hurried at once on the 30th to such revision of the Irish Bill as the guillotine will permit, and Unionists have little inclination to consult the convenience of supporters of the Government. Champions of the Church left Westminster with sad misgivings on account of the Welsh Bill. Although Radicals from the Principality protested against the concessions (with reference to endowments) which were extorted from the Government by Liberal Churchmen and generous Nonconformists, the concessions failed completely to satisfy the Conservatives.

STORIES AND POEMS.

"Twixt Land and Sea." We are delighted to find Mr. Joseph Conrad putting to sea again, and voyaging in those far seas that were once illuminated so brilliantly for us in the passage of the *Nan-shan*. When we say that Mr. Burns in "A Smile of Fortune" is a sailorman of the "Typhoon" breed, it will be seen that the new book, "Twixt Land and Sea" (Dent), is of a rare quality indeed. Its atmosphere no living writer but Mr. Conrad is able to produce—the fatalism of the seafarers, the sensuous appeal of the tropics, the savage, virginal attraction of Jacobus's island-bred daughter. These things are vivid enough; but even more satisfying is Mr. Conrad's mastery of our English tongue. The sentences fit into their appointed places with an accuracy as clear-cut as Stevenson's. This is not fine writing, which is apt to become an intrusive and nagging thing; it is harmonious writing, the perfect cadence of words put to their exact and predestined uses. Take a passage from "The Secret Sharer": "The tide of darkness flowed on swiftly; and with tropical suddenness a swarm of stars came out above the shadowy earth, while I lingered yet, my hand resting lightly on my ship's rail as if on the shoulder of a trusted friend. But, in all that multitude of celestial bodies staring down at one, the comfort of quiet communion with her was gone for good. And there were also disturbing sounds by this time—voices, steps forward; the steward flitted along the main deck, a busily ministering spirit; a hand-bell tinkled urgently under the poop-deck. . . ."

"The Nest." Mrs. Anne Douglas Sedgwick's work belongs to the school of Mr. Henry James, and this is seen even more clearly in her short stories in "The Nest" (Edward Arnold) than in those longer novels where her own method can be perceived following its individual bent, forgetting, or perhaps carried beyond, the influence of her master. "The Nest" is, frankly, more interesting as a revelation of the processes by which a clever writer arrives at maturity than as fiction—"Miss Jones and the Masterpiece," for example, being no more than the germ of novels to come. An exception must, however, be made of "The White Pagoda." It is a singularly polished and effective piece of work, a satirical study in feminine vanities that possibly only a woman could have written, so truly does it plumb the weaknesses of the social aspirant. It seems a pity that this story was not put first, because there is just the chance that people reading "The Nest," the story that gives the book its title, may shake their heads at finding Mrs. de Selincourt falling below expectations excited by "Tante" and "Franklin Kane," and go no further. "A Forsaken Temple" is one of the best things in the book.

Mrs. Shorter's Few women poets have used the ballad form with greater success than Mrs. Dora Sigerson Shorter, whose "New Poems" (Maunsell) recently appeared. The little book contains fifteen short pieces, most of which tell a story in the manner of the ballad, while others give lyrical or elegiac form to some personal experience. The most appealing poem in the book is that entitled "The Good Lord Cave," which expresses with poignant tenderness the thoughts of a bereaved mother. Of the ballads the most striking are: "The Guardian Angels," "Sister Marie: a Legend of Tyrol," and "The Last Coach." In each case the tale is told with the simplicity and directness which are the essential qualities of the ballad, combined with the faculty of suggesting a tragedy or a happy dénouement in two or three lines. This power Mrs. Shorter possesses in a marked degree. Her graceful gift for lyric and elegiac verse is evidenced, not only by the poem above mentioned, but also by such pieces as "Rain After Drought," and "When I Shall Rise."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE writer writes these words before Christmas ; some readers will read them after Christmas : an awful thought. For I always dimly and dumbly think of life after Christmas as of life after death. I hasten to add that I believe that both will occur. I also add that, as becomes any healthy man, I fear death, but do not fear Christmas—no, not even if it result in death. But I do unconsciously count them both as the end of something ; and all days beyond them as comparatively vague and visionary. Whenever the year is ending I feel that the world is ending, and I desire to make a good end. I think the best end ever made by mortal man—better than Nelson shot through his stars or Douglas hurling the heart of Bruce—was the death of Faber, who confessed and received all the sacraments of his Church, and on being told he had an hour to live, said : “ Then I can hear the last number of ‘ Pickwick,’ ” and died hearing it. The best way of spending Christmas is a more difficult thing to settle ; because we shall experiment only once in death, and have experimented so often in Christmas. And first experiments are best ; because the brain is fresh as well as the experiment. Too many cooks spoil the broth : they make it a hell-broth, by perpetually adding “ eye of newt and toe of frog, and liver of blaspheming Jew,” and such strong influences in modern society. To these are generally added other more modern ingredients ; as the horns of the cat, the wings of the whale, the hoofs of the butterfly, and so on ; and no one who has studied modern philosophy and literature can doubt that it has succeeded in “ making the gruel thick and slab.” It is unfortunate that some of us are not old enough yet to like gruel. The only thing I can think of for an after-Christmas amusement is to argue about something which does not matter at all. But it is very difficult to find an unimportant subject, or even an uninteresting subject. I have gone through most of my life looking for an uninteresting subject—or even an uninteresting person. It is the romance of my life that I have failed to find either of them yet.

The nearest approach to an utterly uninteresting subject I can think of is the subject of who wrote Shakespeare. This is rendered all the more uninteresting by the fact that I cannot manage even to beat up a doubt about the matter. Strange as the words may sound, Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare. But who wrote Bacon ? That seems to me a very suitable subject for discussion after a heavy and Pickwickian Christmas dinner. I shall not fail to

convince you of my thesis, until some considerable time after Christmas. Then, I am gratified to know, I shall fail finally, and forever. It is the sort of thing that can only be considered in an atmosphere of Christmas food—especially an atmosphere of goose.

I propose to chase this particular wild goose for two further reasons. First, because I am sure it does not exist ; and second, because I noticed lately, in the *New Witness*, that it had been started again by the friend with whom I originally discussed it. I have forgotten which of us first suggested the theory. I know that we, both of us, triumphantly proved it. I also know that neither of us ever so much as dreamed of believing it. The question was, as I have already said, who wrote Bacon ? It is, I trust, needless to say that the answer is, “ Shakespeare.”

My friend in the *New Witness* dealt chiefly with the literary proofs that Shakespeare wrote

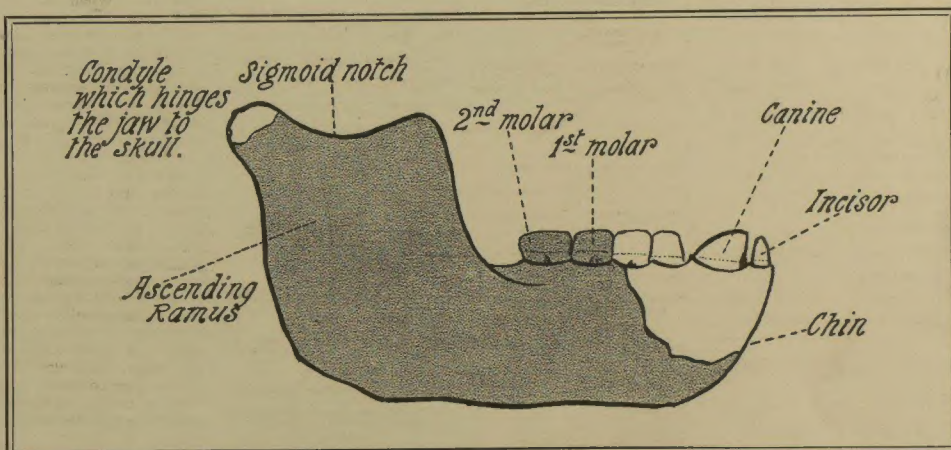
This ingenious writer proceeded to point out that, as this wicked world goes, it is rather commoner for a rich man to use the work of a poor man than for a poor man to use the work of a rich. That a great statesman and courtier like Bacon should get a poor actor and adventurer like Shakespeare to “ devil ” for him, is the sort of thing that often happens. That an adventurer like Shakespeare should get his plays written for him by a great statesman like Bacon, is surely a less frequent incident. We all know the Cabinet Minister who is coached by an unofficial clerk. I seriously believe there would be a certain hitch, or even irritation, if the clerk insisted on being coached by the Cabinet Minister.

The writer proceeded, on the literary side, to insist that Shakespeare was obviously obsessed with the idea of usurpation, or the wrong done by him who takes the crown of another. In the stories of Macbeth and Lear, of Hamlet, and of Richard II., the crown had to be a royal crown, because it had to be a pasteboard crown—that is, a theatrical crown. But it might well be that the crown Shakespeare was thinking of was green and not golden ; was a crown of laurel and not of metal.

So far, I have only reaffirmed my friend's investigations. I myself pursued my investigations rather in the historical department. I found, of course, that our theory entirely explained the ugly story of Bacon and Essex. Everyone knows that Essex and Southampton were arrested together ; that Essex was executed and Southampton sent to the Tower. Everyone knows that Essex

was Bacon's friend and patron ; and that Southampton was Shakespeare's friend and patron. Everyone knows that Bacon suddenly appeared against Essex and hunted him to the scaffold ; and most people know that he wrote rather apologetically to Southampton when he was likely to come out of the Tower.

Could anything in Baconian mud be clearer ? Shakespeare in some state of penitence (or drink) told Southampton that he himself was “ Bacon.” Southampton was just about to warn his friend Essex against the impostor, when the impostor had the sense to strike first and kill the man who might know, and imprison the man who did know—and only fawn on him when his tongue was free. Is it not a connected story ? Is it not a conceivable hypothesis ? Why, no ; it is a new Christmas Game.



PROOF OF MAN'S KINSHIP WITH THE APES: THE FIRST DRAWING OF THE RESTORED JAW OF THE SUSSEX MAN; COMPLETE RECONSTRUCTIONS OF WHOM ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS ISSUE, TOGETHER WITH A SPECIAL ARTICLE.

We are able to give here the first drawing of the restored jaw of the Sussex man, who lived, it is more than probable, in the very early Pleistocene period. Its most remarkable point is the exceptionally receding chin. The jaw, as may be seen, slopes backwards sharply from the base of the teeth, which had a pronounced forward thrust. For a human skull, the canines (judging from the restored jaw shown by Dr. Smith Woodward) were huge, though they did not approach the size of those of any of the great apes. The incisors must have been larger and more widely spaced than in the human races which have succeeded. The molars, the only teeth recovered, resemble those of the Heidelberg jaw, and to that extent are human ; but their grinding-surfaces are longer, a simian feature. In the drawing, the shaded portion represents the actual discovery ; the outlined areas show the restored portion. Note should be made of the great breadth of the ascending ramus ; the shallow sigmoid notch, and the large canine, which, together with the receding chin, are all ape-like characteristics.

DRAWN BY W. F. PYCRAFT.

Bacon. These are certainly most overwhelming. He began by pointing out that, to anyone with any experience of literature at all, the *prima facie* probability was all on his side. Let it be granted to the Baconians that all their parallels of prose and verse, of diction or allusion, between Bacon and Shakespeare are correct. Let it be admitted that since Shakespeare more than once refers to roses and lilies, and since Bacon once refers to lilies and roses, the literary style is obviously the same. Let it be granted that Bacon, in his scientific researches, had discovered the existence of a natural phenomenon called the Spring ; and that Shakespeare betrays in many places the fact that he knows of the discovery. Let us concede that the habit of contrasting the word “ hot ” with the word “ cold,” or the good old English word “ yes ” with the quaint old Elizabethan exclamation “ no,” does unquestionably prove them to have been the same man. And the question still remains—which man ?

SEEKING TO REPAIR THE LOSSES OF WAR AND TO MERGE BITTERNESS IN THE BLESSINGS OF PEACE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



THE TURKS AND THE ALLIES AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE: A SITTING OF THE PEACE DELEGATES IN LONDON; WITH DR. DANEFF, OF BULGARIA, IN THE CHAIR.

The Peace Conference which opened at St. James's Palace on December 16, and, it is hoped, will culminate in a Treaty of London acceptable not only to Turkey and the Allies, but to Europe as a whole, is here shown at one of its sittings. It should be understood that there is a change of Chairman at each meeting, and that the order in which the delegates sit is also changed at each meeting. At the moment illustrated, Dr. Daneff, of the Bulgarian delegates, is in the Chair. Beginning at the left-hand corner of the drawing and reading round to the right until the foreground is reached again, the names of those shown are as follows: M. George Streit, of Greece; M. Joannes Gennadius, of Greece; M. Eleutherios Venezelos, of Greece; M. Skouloudis, of Greece; Count Voinovitch, of Montenegro; M. Lazar Mioutchkovitch, of Montenegro; M. Popovitch, of Montenegro; M. Andra Nikolitch, of Serbia; M. Stoyan Novakovitch, of Serbia; Dr. Milerko Vesnitch, of Serbia; General Paprikoff, of Bulgaria; M. Michael Madjaroff, of Bulgaria; Dr. Daneff, of Bulgaria; Mustafa Reshid Pasha, of Turkey; General Salih Pasha, of

Turkey; Osman Nizami Pasha, of Turkey; and a Secretary. The Greek delegates are assisted by a legal adviser, two military commissioners, and a Cretan representative; the Bulgarian delegates are assisted by a diplomatic adviser and a military commissioner. It will be recalled that, in his speech of welcome, Sir Edward Grey said: "There are difficulties in all negotiations for peace after a war. I do not attempt to estimate what they may be in your case. They are no doubt the subject of full instructions to each set of delegates from their respective Governments. But there can be no nobler task than to overcome these difficulties, and to accomplish a peace as the result of your own efforts and your own work. In this way you will lay the foundations on which I trust will be built by true wisdom and statesmanship the prosperity—moral, economic, and national—of your respective countries. Without that statesmanship the gains of war are of little or no worth to future generations. With that statesmanship the losses of war can be repaired and the bitterness merged in the realisation of the blessings of peace."

COVENT GARDEN AS PICTURE-THEATRE: "THE MIRACLE" IN FILMS.



1. THE NUN, STANDING NEAR THE MIRACULOUS IMAGE OF THE MADONNA, SEES THE ARRIVAL OF THE KNIGHT AND THE SPIELMANN AT THE CATHEDRAL DOOR.

2. THE MIRACULOUS IMAGE OF THE MADONNA COMES TO LIFE AND TAKES THE PLACE OF THE ERRING NUN.

It was arranged that a cinematograph representation of Professor Max Reinhardt and Dr. Volkmüller's "The Miracle," should be presented at Covent Garden Opera House on December 21, for a season of four weeks. The film, which, we are informed, cost over £15,000 to produce, and is 7000 feet long, is coloured in natural tints. The spectacle was cinematographed with the Castle of Kreutzenstein and the Cathedral of Pechtoldsdorf as back-

3. THE PENITENT NUN SINKS EXHAUSTED ON THE CATHEDRAL STEPS.

4. THE SPIELMANN PIPES OVER THE BODY OF THE DEAD KNIGHT.

5. THE KNIGHT CARRIES THE NUN FROM THE CATHEDRAL, TO BEAR HER AWAY ON HIS HORSE.

6. THE CROWD BEGINS TO PROTEST AGAINST THE EXECUTION OF THE NUN.

grounds: of course, by special permission. With one exception, the cast seen is that which appeared at Olympia and at the Rotunda in Vienna. It was decided that, at Covent Garden, the presentation should be aided by an orchestra and a choir of 200. The films were taken by the Topical Film Company. This new and, of course, temporary—use of the famous Opera House is a most interesting experiment.

BRIDE-CHOOSING ON CHRISTMAS EVE: A STRANGE RUSSIAN CUSTOM.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



ENGAGED BY BOWING TO A VEILED WOMAN AND THE LIFTING OF THAT VEIL: A YOUNG MAN "PROPOSING" TO THE GIRL OF HIS CHOICE.

On Christmas Eve, in certain villages in Russia, it is the custom for the marriageable girls to assemble in the house of the head-man. There, the mistress of the house veils each of them. Young men, wishing to wed, wait outside while this is being done, and are then brought in one after the other, each to bow before one of the veiled figures; whereupon the mistress of the house lifts this covering and the pair become engaged. It is more than probable that in all cases the man is well aware of the identity of

the girl he chooses in this manner, recognising her by some sign, or by her dress. Before the ikon in a corner of the room is a Christmas tree from which, before leaving, the girls get an orange, some ribbon, or beads; while the men receive a glass of vodka. After this ceremony, each couple visits the girl's parents, both man and woman being covered by the girl's veil. The parents of the bride-to-be then raise the veil, and present the pair with the traditional bread and salt.

PORTRAITS & PERSONAL NOTES.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
GENERAL HERTZOG,
Whose anti-Imperialist speeches caused the South African Cabinet Crisis.

under the photograph, the group includes, in the second row (from left to right): Mr. G. E. Cardew, Mr. A. E.



Photo. Langley.
THE HON. W. S. FIELDING,
Canadian ex-Minister of Finance, who recently arrived in London.

Macfadyen, Mr. D. F. Topham, and Mr. S. Brashay. In the third row are:

Mr. L. A. Rusack, Mr. H. D. Griffiths, Major A. J. Fox, Mr. Ronald J. Rogers, and Mr. P. W. Gleeson, Secretary of the Selangor Club. In the last row are: Mr. H. Marriott (Clerk of the Council); Captain R. Crofton, R.G.A. (A.D.C. to the High Commissioner); Mr. J. R. Irvine, and Mr. M. A. V. Allen.

Two prominent Canadian politicians, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, ex-Minister of Finance, and the Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, arrived a few days ago in London. Mr. William S. Fielding became Minister of Finance in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet in 1896, and in that capacity was closely associated with those questions of Imperial Preference which Mr. Bonar Law discussed at Ashton-under-Lyne. Among other things, he had the task of readjusting the Canadian tariff, and submitting to the Canadian Parliament the British preferential tariff, also, later on, measures imposing a surtax on German products in consequence

of action on the part of Germany that was adverse to Canada. In 1902 Mr. Fielding represented the Dominion at the Colonial Conference in London, and in 1907 he was one of the British plenipotentiaries in Paris for negotiating the Franco-Canadian commercial treaty.

Many remarkable feats of airmanship, including height records, have been performed by M. Garros. His latest achievement was a flight across a hundred and fifty miles of the Mediterranean, from Tunis to Marsala, on the western corner of Sicily. This was performed on Dec. 18. Having landed at Marsala, and having, perhaps (history is silent on this point), recuperated himself with a draught of its famous wine, he pursued his aerial journey to Trapani (the ancient Drepanum), where a slight mishap to his engine obliged him to come to earth again. His original intention had been to fly from Tunis to Naples, and thence along the Italian coast to Rome. This would have meant a flight of more than four hundred miles in all.

Japan's new Premier, Prince Katsura, has emerged from the semi-retirement of a high position at Court to take up once more the reins of political

office, which, it was thought, he had finally relinquished, and the expectation that Count Terauchi might be asked to form a Ministry was not fulfilled. It is said that the Japanese Ambassador in London, Baron Kato, will join the new Cabinet as Foreign Minister. Prince Katsura has held office as Premier twice before—from 1901 to 1906, and again in 1908. He was born in 1847, and received his military training at the Military School in Prussia. During the years 1891 to 1895 he served in the Chino-Japanese War, and later became Governor-General of Formosa. From 1898 to 1900 he was Minister for War.



Photo. C.N.
M. GARROS,
The Airman who recently flew across the Mediterranean from Tunis to Sicily.

Bailey; the Acting British Resident of Pahang (Mr.

Paris has military memories for its new Military Governor, General Michal, for he took part in the fighting against the German forces that besieged the city in 1870. He was severely wounded at Champagne (a town on the Marne six miles from Paris), where two battles were fought during the siege. Two years ago, owing to differences of opinion with his colleagues, he resigned the office of Vice-President of the Council of



Photo. Harrington.
GENERAL MICHAL,
Who has been appointed Military Governor of Paris.

War, of which body, however, he is still a member. As Military Governor of Paris he succeeds General Maunoury, who has reached the age-limit and has consequently retired.

Much discussion was caused by Mr. Bonar Law's speech at Ashton-under-Lyne on Dec. 16, and it has revealed a certain divergence of opinion among Unionists on the vexed question of food taxes in connection with the policy of Tariff Reform. Lord Curzon suggested in a subsequent speech at York that Unionists had better devote themselves first to turning out the Government, and consider details of Imperial Preference afterwards. The meeting at Ashton took place in the Theatre Royal, where an audience of some three thousand gave Mr. Bonar Law a hearty welcome. The chair was taken by Sir Max Aitken, member for the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne.

On the same day that the Federal Council of the Malay States voted the gift to the Navy of a first-class armoured ship, to cost over £2,000,000, the members of the Council were entertained to luncheon by the Selangor Club, at Kuala Lumpur, which is the principal club in the Federation. The interesting photograph reproduced on this page was taken after the luncheon. The Sultan of Perak is, unfortunately, not included in the group, as he had to leave before the end, but our readers will remember that we gave a portrait of him in our issue of November 23. Besides those mentioned



Photo. Illus. Bureau.
THE UNIONIST LEADER'S PRONOUNCEMENT ON TARIFF REFORM AND FOOD TAXES; MR. BONAR LAW AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

F. J. Weld), Mr. H. N. Ferrers; the acting British Resident of Perak (Mr. W. J. P. Hume); Mr. Eric



CELEBRATING THE GIFT OF A BATTLE-SHIP; MALAY STATES RULERS AT THE SELANGOR CLUB, KUALA LUMPUR.

In the first row, from left to right, are: Towkay Eu Tong Sen (Chinese Member of Council); Datoh Imam Prang (representing the Sultan of Pahang); Mr. D. W. Gilmour; the Sultan of Selangor; the High Commissioner (Sir Arthur Young); the Yam Tuan of Negri Sembilan; the Chief Secretary, Federated Malay States (Mr. E. L. Brockman); the Acting British Resident of Negri Sembilan (Mr. A. H. Lemon); and Mr. W. F. Nutt.

(SEE ALSO PARAGRAPH ON THIS PAGE.)

WHICH IS MOST COMFORTABLE AND BECOMING: A DISCUSSION ILLUSTRATED.

FROM THE DRAWINGS BY DRIAN.



1. FAVOURED BY M^{lle}. CARLIER, THE DIRECTOIRE STYLE. 2. FAVOURED BY M^{lle}. SOREL, THE GREEK STYLE. 3. FAVOURED BY M^{lle}. NELLY MARTYL, THE GREEK STYLE.
4. IN FAVOUR OF THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY STYLE, M^{lle}. PROVOST. 5. FAVOURED BY M^{lle}. RENOUART, THE ORIENTAL STYLE.

There is a good deal of discussion going on in Paris just now as to the style of woman's dress at once most comfortable and most becoming. Opinions vary greatly; and this very variance our illustrations, by Drian, illustrate charmingly.

THE MOST ANCIENT INHABITANT OF ENGLAND: THE NEWLY-FOUND SUSSEX MAN.



THE JAW OF A KAFFIR.

THE JAW OF A CHIMPANZEE.

THE JAW OF AN INDIAN.

These photographs show the absence of the chin in the case of a chimpanzee (as in the Heidelberg jaw and that of the Sussex man); its slight development in the African; and the pronounced chin of the Indian.

A DISCOVERY of supreme importance to all who are interested in the history of the human race was announced at the Geological Society on Wednesday evening (Dec. 18), when Mr. Charles Dawson, of Lewes, and Dr. A. Smith Woodward, the Keeper of the Geological Department of the British Museum, displayed to an eager audience a part of the jaw and a portion of the skull of the most ancient inhabitant of England, if not in Europe.

The first of the remains were discovered more than a year ago by Mr. Dawson, in a gravel deposit near Pilt Down Common, close to Uckfield, Sussex. Mr. Dawson, who is a keen student of palæontology,

with in savage races to-day, though never to the same extent as in apes.

Another ape-like character is afforded by the trend of the grinders, which shows that the teeth in the complete jaw must have run in a straight, parallel series, not in a horse-shoe curve as in modern men.

The fragments of the cranium reveal no less interesting features. Fortunately the hinge for the lower jaw is preserved, and this is emphatically human in type, since it forms a deep cavity, and not a shallow depression. Again, this region of the skull displays what among human anatomists is known as a "mastoid process," a large, rounded, or cone-shaped boss of bone to which is attached a large band-shaped muscle, serving to draw the head downwards upon the chest, or sideways towards the shoulder. In the apes this "mastoid process" is wanting.

Happily, enough of the skull has been found to allow of the restoration of the whole of the cranial portion, which encloses the brain. And this shows us that the beetling brows so excessively developed in the celebrated fossil man of Java discovered some years ago were in the Sussex man far less developed; while the brain-capacity of this ancient man had just under two pints, which is nearly twice as much as that of the highest apes, though considerably less than that of the average European, which is, roughly, about two pints and a half.

Of the fore-part of the face—that is to say, of the eye-sockets, nose, and upper jaw—we as yet know nothing, nor have even traces been found of the trunk and limbs, and we fear that these have been lost beyond recall.

And now it will be asked how long ago did this man live, and what did he look like when alive? As to the first question, no definite answer can be given: we can only say, "several hundred thousand years ago," perhaps a million. But this much is certain: he lived during the early part of what is known as the Pleistocene age, and near enough to the period known as the Pliocene to make it certain that his immediate forbears must have lived during that period; thus justifying the forecasts of Pliocene man which authorities from time to time have made. Indeed, the celebrated Heidelberg jaw is regarded by some as belonging to the Pliocene; and the jaw of the Sussex man now under discussion is of a still more primitive character. It is enough, for the present, at any rate, to say that the gravel in which he has so long rested is of nearly the same age as the Norfolk Forest bed. And now a word or two as to his probable

in intelligence. Living in a genial climate amid a luxurious vegetation, and surrounded by an abundance of game, he may be said to have led a life of comparative ease. Of clothing he had no need; nor was there any reason to bother much about housing accommodation; though, for safety's sake, he may have been forced to devise some kind of shelter by night. Elephants and rhinoceroses of species long since extinct roamed in herds all round him. These and the hippopotamus no doubt he killed for food, and, besides, he must have hunted a species of horse long since extinct, while the lion, bear, and sabre-toothed tiger afforded him plenty of opportunities

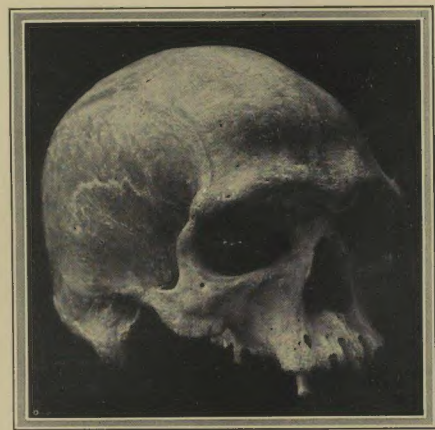


THE CELEBRATED HEIDELBERG JAW, TO WHICH THE NEWLY DISCOVERED JAW OF THE SUSSEX MAN BEARS A STRIKING RESEMBLANCE.

soon made his great find known to Dr. Smith Woodward, and the two worked together, during the past summer, in a strenuous endeavour to recover, if possible, yet other parts of the skeleton, and especially the rest of the skull. But their efforts have only resulted in obtaining more parts of the skull, and half of the mandible.

Nevertheless, the remains thus far recovered leave no possible doubt but that they represent not merely a fossil man, but a man who must be regarded as affording us a link with our remote ancestors, the apes, and hence their surpassing interest.

The evidence for the interpretation which has been placed on them is incontrovertible. In the first place, the lower jaw is unmistakably ape-like, while presenting other features indubitably human. It is apelike in its massiveness, in the absence of a chin, and in the absence of a peculiar ridge along the inner surface which in the typical human jaw is extremely well marked, and serves for the attachment of muscles concerned with the act of swallowing. Another simian feature is the shortness and great breadth of the upper branch whereby the jaw is hinged to the skull. As to the teeth of this Ancient Briton, it will suffice to remark that they resemble those of the celebrated Heidelberg jaw, and in so far as of the human type; but they are ape-like in the greater length of their grinding-surfaces. But there is reason to suspect that the canine or "eye" teeth projected, at any rate, slightly above the level of the rest—an ape-like character met



THE SKULL OF A TORRES STRAITS ISLANDER; IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

This skull represents one of the lowest types of the human race yet met with among present-day peoples. The overhanging, ape-like brow-ridges are very pronounced. Note also the conical, downwardly directed mass of bone at the base of the skull. This is the "mastoid" process peculiar to man.

for hairbreadth escapes. He had probably inherited the use of fire from his forbears, and this useful ally served to harden the ends of his wooden spears, and perhaps to cook his food. His only other tools were furnished by flint stones chipped to the rough semblance of an axe, but used in the hand, not wielded by a shaft. From the peculiar character in which it was flaked from the rough nodule selected, this implement is known

as of the "Chellean" type, and though one of the more primitive types of Palæolithic weapons, it showed better workmanship than is displayed by the still earlier "Strepyan" and "Mesvinian" types, and a great advance on the much-discussed "eoliths." These earlier weapons, it may be remarked, are the only evidence we have of the existence of men older than the makers of the "Chellean" implements, but they speak as surely as did the footprints found by Robinson Crusoe.

Finally, these fragments of man from the Sussex gravel tell us that already at this early period the human race had begun to split up into different peoples, which had spread far over the earth's surface, as is witnessed by the remains found in Java and at Heidelberg. And these three, we must point out, belong, roughly, to the same period of time in the world's history; these three, more than any others, bear witness to man's kinship with the apes.

W. P. PYCAFT.



THE JAWS OF A CHIMPANZEE, A TORRES STRAITS ISLANDER, AND A EUROPEAN.

This reproduction is to show the decreasing bony area behind the front teeth, enlarging the mouth cavity for the development of speech. In the European (right) it will be noticed the chin projects in front of the front teeth, but does not appear either in the chimpanzee (left) or the Torres Straits Islander (centre). The Heidelberg jaw, and that of the newly discovered Sussex man, agree in this.

appearance and mode of life, and the creatures which he chased, and was occasionally, in turn, chased by. As to his personal appearance one would not like to dogmatise, but, with the help of Mr. Forestier, I have been enabled to make what is probably a near approximation to the truth. He was a man of low stature, very muscular, and had not yet attained that graceful poise of the body which is so characteristic of the human race to-day. But he was by no means lacking

CHRISTMAS AT BETHLEHEM: THE NARROW WAY TO ADORATION.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



PASSING THROUGH THE "NEEDLE'S EYE": STOOPING TO GET THROUGH THE ONLY ENTRANCE TO THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, A RELIC OF THE DAYS IN WHICH THE BUILDING HAD TO BE SECURED AGAINST MOSLEM ATTACK.

After the Latin Patriarch has placed the effigy of the Infant Saviour in the Chapel of the Manger, as described under a double-page drawing in this number, the public are admitted to perform their adoration. It is a curiosity of the Church of the Nativity, through the whole length of which they must pass to reach the crypt containing the Cave of the

Nativity and the Chapel of the Manger, that its only entrance is by way of a small door which has been so walled-in that it is necessary to bend low to pass it. This "Needle's Eye," as it is termed, which leads to the porch, in which is the only door to the church, is a relic of the days in which the building had to be secured against Moslem attack.

CHRISTMAS IN THE HOLY LAND: THE ADORATION OF THE PEOPLE ON THE SITE OF THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



WITH TURKISH SOLDIERS ON GUARD: THE WORSHIP OF AN EFFIGY OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE CHAPEL OF THE MANGER, ADJOINING THE CAVE OF THE NATIVITY, AT BETHLEHEM.

In the Cave of the Nativity at Bethlehem is a recess with an altar, under which, in the pavement, is a silver star which marks, according to tradition, the birthplace of the Saviour. Fifteen lamps light it; six the property of the Greeks, five belonging to the Armenians, and four to the Latins. At Christmas there is a service in the Franciscan church, adjoining the Church of the Nativity, at ten o'clock at night; and, as a sequel to this, a midnight procession to the Cave, where the effigy of the infant Jesus is placed on the silver star. At the recess in the Cave of the Nativity, the Patriarch gives the figure into the care of a deacon; later to take it back and place it on the silver star. Lastly, he bears it to the Chapel of the Manger, where it is left for the adoration of the people, on the spot where, legend tells, the Magi worshipped the Divine Infant.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

IN QUEST OF
THE BOOKOF SACRED
SCIENCE.A FISH OF GOLD STUFF WHICH WAS BELIEVED TO BE A ROLL OF
LAWYER'S ON AT WAS WRITTEN THE STORY OF GOLDMINE IN ARGONAUTS

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

OUR NECESSARY FOOD.

PHYSIOLOGISTS tell us that the food of man should consist of proteids, fats, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and water; but that these are not of equal importance. The proteids, mineral salts, and water are absolutely necessary to maintain life; while the fats and the carbohydrates (or sugars, in one or other of their forms) can, in case of need, both be manufactured within the body when proteids are supplied to it in sufficient quantity.

These proteids, of which egg-albumen is probably the most familiar example, are the chief source of energy within the body, and are employed at once in the repair and replacement of the cells of which the bodily tissues consist, and of the protoplasm which they contain, and which forms, as many think, the seat of life. They are broken up mainly in the muscular tissue for the production of physical work; and it is said that some part of them

the storing-up of reserve in the shape of muscle or fat, it is necessary to provide a somewhat greater supply. An amount

staple of diet and is open to fewer objections otherwise. According to Dr. Waller, in his "Human Physiology," an ideal diet for a man in good health would be a pound of bread, half-a-pound of meat, a quarter-of-a-pound of fat, a pound of potatoes, half-a-pint of milk, a quarter-of-a-pound of eggs, and an eighth-of-a-pound of cheese every day.

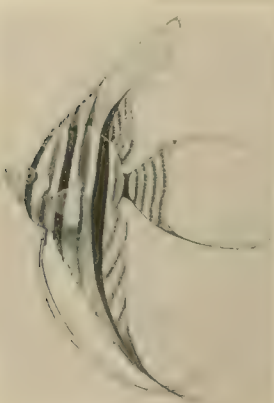
It is probable, however, that neither this nor any other system of diet based on scientific principles would keep a man for long in good health. The organism demands variety, and if it does not get it, resents the fact by refusing to do its work. It is a well-known fact that with most people any form of food indulged in day after day ceases to be digested, as witness the wagers still laid in America as to the number of pigeons that a man can consume in the course of a week. For the same reason, the prospect of a future in which tabloids, or very small quantities of some jelly, will form all our food is an illusion, and not all the talent of writers like Mr. Wells can make us



SCATOPHAGUS ARGUS.

One of the "Choctodont" or bristle-toothed fish, sometimes called "butterfly-fish" from their brilliant colouration. About 200 species are known, and all from tropical seas.

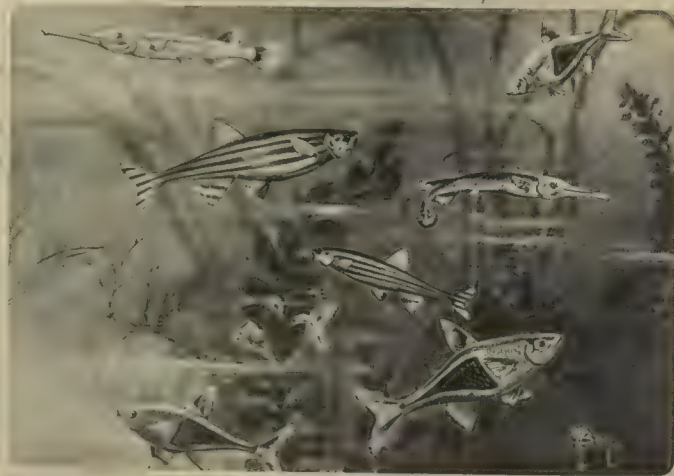
of 20 grammes of nitrogen to 300 grammes of carbon in the daily food is shown by experience to be what is



PTEROPHYLLUM SCALARE.

This is one of the freshwater wrasses, of which about 150 species are known. They are remarkable for the fact that they carry their eggs in their mouth till they hatch.

is excreted from the blood as urea without forming any part of the cellular tissue. The proteids are present in varying proportion in all flesh-foods, in milk and its derivatives, and in eggs, as well as in cereals, peas, and beans, and some other vegetables; and they are practically the sole source of the nitrogen required by man's body, neither fats nor carbohydrates containing any. If we take a man of eleven stone in weight as the normal type, we find that when doing little or no work, his daily output by all excretory processes is 15 grammes of nitrogen and 230 grammes of carbon; and it is therefore considered that at least this amount is required to be ingested. As, however, this makes no allowance for waste or for expenditure in the shape of heat or work, nor for



HEMIRAMPHUS FLUVIATILIS; DANIO RERIO; AND RASBORA HETEROMORPHA.

The "half-beak" Hemiramphus fluviatilis is one of the "gar-pikes," and remarkable for the fact that the lower jaw is longer than the upper. Danio rerio is one of the carps, remarkable for the curious arrangement of teeth in the throat, the jaws being toothless. Rasbora heteromorpha is another of the carp tribe, some of which reach a huge size, one species attaining a weight of 100 lb.

necessary, and this for a man of average health and condition would amount to about one-hundredth part of his body weight in solid food.

This solid food, however, can evidently be administered in different forms. Oatmeal, which contains nitrogen and carbon in about the right proportion of one to fifteen, ought, theoretically, to suffice; but the large quantity of it which would have to be taken would throw so much work on the digestive organs as to make it impossible in practice. Hence it is necessary, in order to get at a proper minimum, to combine with it some food, such as bacon, eggs, or cheese, which gives a higher supply of nitrogen with less strain on the digestion. Bread, again, which contains a proportion of nitrogen to carbon nearly as high as oatmeal, makes an excellent



TELESCOPE TIGRÉ.

This extraordinary fish is one of the products of the breeder's art, and has been raised from the common gold-fish.

believe in its realisation. Man's excessively complicated digestive organs evolved from his beast-like forefathers would certainly rebel with fatal effect against any such ethereal fare. The upshot of the whole matter is that man demands a varied as well as a sustaining diet, and that no one form of food should be adhered to for long. Hence even the occasional excesses of seasons like the present probably have their uses, and if sufficiently infrequent may even be beneficial rather than otherwise to the healthy body. It should not be lost sight of, however, that 1 per cent. of one's total weight in solid food is quite sufficient, not only to support life, but to provide one with all the energy one needs for one day, and that we should probably all be the better for keeping as near to this limit as we can.

F. L.



MESONAUTA INSIGNIS.

This is one of the freshwater wrasses common in the fresh waters of Central and Tropical America, where it is taken with shoals of other fish by means of poisoning the water.

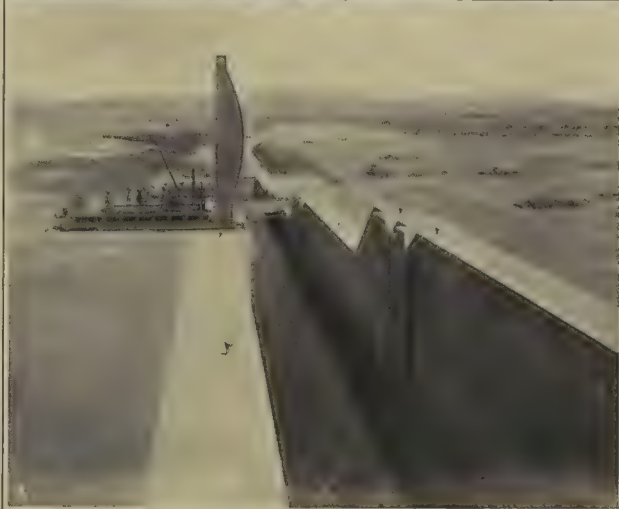


MOLLINESIA LATIPPINA.

One of the "killie-fishes," freshwater and brackish species, remarkable for the way in which the fore-part of the mouth can be thrust forward, telescope-fashion.

RAISED 23 FEET, AND WATERING 100 MILES: THE ASSOUAN DAM.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ROYER; SUPPLIED BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



1. A SECTION OF THE WORK WHICH ENSURES A COTTON CROP VALUED AT ££30,000,000 A YEAR: THE ESNEH BARRAGE ACROSS THE NILE.
3. SHOWING A WATER-OUTLET: PART OF THE ASSOUAN DAM'S WORKINGS.
4. SEEN FROM THE ASSOUAN SIDE: A PART OF THE GREAT DAM.

At the moment of writing, it was understood that the inauguration of the heightening of the Assouan Dam would take place on December 23, in the presence of the Khedive, Lord Kitchener, and others. The work, which was already nearing completion as far back as August 1st, was begun in May 1907; and was an enterprise of much magnitude, for the whole dam had to be thickened to carry the five metres added to its height, the lock-walls had to be widened, and new gates had to be fitted. The result is a raising of the water-level

2. FOR WORKING GATES OF THE ASSOUAN DAM: SPECIAL MACHINERY OF AN INGENIOUS TYPE.
5. AT THE ASSOUAN DAM, TO THE HEIGHT OF WHICH FIVE METRES HAVE BEEN ADDED: ONE OF THE SMALLER SLUICE-GATES.

in the reservoir by 7 metres (23 feet), which means that during the summer there will be held water sufficient to irrigate a million acres. The cost, including land compensation, has been rather over ££1,500,000. Add to this the cost of the erection of the original dam and the Assiut and Esneh barrages, and there is a total expenditure of ££6,000,000. The structure ensures water for the cotton crop, which is valued at over ££30,000,000 a year; and will flood over a hundred miles.

Art • Music •

• & the Drama •

JAN VAN EYCK
• INVENTING
• OIL COLOUR
• & VARNISH •

VELASQUEZ
& PHILIP IV.
• BEFORE THE
• ADMIRAL'S •
• PORTRAIT •

PRINCIPAL GIRL IN THE DRURY
LANE PANTOMIME—"THE SLEEPING
BEAUTY": MISS FLORENCE SMITHSON.
Photograph by Lillie Charles.

MUSIC.

THE copyright in Wagner's "Parsifal" will expire next year, and rumour is already busy with stories of the time and place of its production in London. Covent Garden and the spring season of 1914 are not unreasonable suggestions. In the meantime, those who do not wish to wait can hear and see the much-discussed work at the Monte Carlo Opera House. There has been apparently

Photo. Hulton.
THE MASCULINE "PRINCIPAL BOY,"
AN INNOVATION AT DRURY LANE:
MR. WILFRED DOUGHERTY, WHO IS
APPEARING IN "THE SLEEPING
BEAUTY."

an attempt to injunct the directors, but the small realm of Monaco did not sign the Berne Convention, and consequently is not subject to the copyright laws that bind the signatories. It is a question whether "Parsifal" will create now the sensation it would have created twenty years ago. The position of Wagner has been challenged by living writers whose scores make Wagner's simple by comparison, and whose librettists have shown a sense of the stage that has enabled them to avoid the *longueurs* that are all too common in the "Ring" operas. In matters of music the world has moved at a pace that was not anticipated by the composer of "Parsifal," and it is quite possible that the opera may be found to have lost the great part of its world-market in return for its help to establish the hegemony of Bayreuth.

It is impossible to pass over Mr. Mackenzie Rogan's lecture, to the Royal United Service Institution on "Regimental Bands, their History and Role of Usefulness." The regimental bands of this country were supported down to 1904 by the officers of their regiments, and it is only since Kneller Hall's good work became well established that questions of pitch and practice have been finally solved. The work of the military bandsman has been known throughout the ages of which history takes count. Frederick the Great and Napoleon I. set great store by regimental bands. Lord Roberts has borne testimony to their military value, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie has paid tribute to their work in peace in our public parks. Young musicians might find it profitable to turn their talents to the

service of the military band, which is forced to-day to depend so largely upon music written for the string orchestra—music which cannot but limit its scope.

The New Symphony Orchestra's Beethoven concert gave unmixed pleasure to the audience that gathered to the Queen's Hall. The Coriolan and Leonore (3rd) Overture, the familiar Symphony in C minor, and the pianoforte concerto in G, with Miss Irene Scharrer as soloist, made up the programme. Under Mr. Landon Ronald's spirited direction each item received a well-considered interpretation. The concert left an impression of the progress of London's



Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
STILL SHOWING NO SIGNS OF GROWING UP: MISS PAULINE CHASE
AS PRIER PAN ONCE MORE, AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S THEATRE.

orchestra, and of the sane pleasure they can afford the music-lover, even when they elect to eschew novelty.

So few people know or care anything about the guitar that Señor Don Emilio Pujol's recent recital at Bechstein's must have come as a small revelation. Count Charles de Souza, assisted Señor Pujol in a recital which might well be repeated.

ART NOTES.

MR. Joseph Pennell fills the narrow Galleries of the Fine Art Society with the breadth and height of work. His lithographs of New York and of the Panama Canal in the making are a revelation of the pictorial possibilities of labour—and of Mr. Pennell. When Mr. Henry James returns to America it is with a weariness of the flesh and eye; he is depressed; he cannot become a "practising American." Mr. Pennell goes back, and knows at once the thing he had half-forgotten in the Whistlerian atmosphere of the Adelphi—that he is American. Not content with the admirable lithographs, he has lectured on "The Pictorial Possibilities of Labour." He craves for more than the labour of the field, which contented Millet, more than the labour of the ballet, which inspires Degas. He goes, not to the Parthenon, but to the heart of it, the labour that made it; not to the landscape, but to the blasting and ferreting that changes it; not to the smooth face of the waters of the Panama, but to the machines that made the bed of the Canal. And Mr. Pennell has a whole school of workers with him.

Let the new capital of India be built in a style that tells of British dominion, is the answer to our plea for caution in Delhi. The new London is what alarms us for the new Delhi. And even if the new London were a pleasant thing, to plant it in another climate would be to confess that British dominion is ill-judged. On the score of climate, the *Burlington Magazine* is responsible for an admirable contribution to the discussion: "Whereas in England the admission of as much light as possible must be a controlling feature of good design, in India one of the chief motives must be the admission of air without excess of light. This alone, if taken as the basis of structural design, might lead to quite new dispositions with immense, unbroken outer-surfaces of wall. Even if these surfaces were merely flatly coloured like the pink walls of Jodpore, the effect would probably be far finer than any too deliberately decorative architectural design."—E. M.

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
LEADING COMEDIAN IN "THE
SLEEPING BEAUTY," THE NEW
PANTOMIME AT DRURY LANE:
MR. GEORGE GRAVES.



MEMBERS OF THE CHILDREN'S CORPS-DE-BALLET IN A POPULAR FAIRY PLAY: CHARMING GROUPS OF "RAINBOW CHILDREN" IN "WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE. That delightful fairy play, "Where the Rainbow Ends," which met with such success on its first production last Christmas at the Savoy, has been revived this season at the Garrick Theatre. It has a patriotic element introduced in the person of St. George of England, also some very charming children's dances and incidental music.

REAL ESTATE IN CANADA.

THE POSSIBILITIES & PITFALLS OF INVESTMENT.

By F.C. LOWES, OF CALGARY, ALBERTA.

IN view of the remarkable development of Canadian prosperity, and the unsettled, uncertain state of Europe, it is likely that the year about to begin will witness a great development of British investment in Canada, and that a great part of this additional investment will be made in land.

The prizes of Canadian real estate have not gone entirely to Canadians in the past. A number of Englishmen have made fortunes with a rapidity that has astonished nobody quite so much as themselves, and in the future the list of successful Englishmen is likely to be much larger, for every year adds to the section of the moneyed public that, scared by financial crises and the shrinking values of prominent British securities, crosses the ocean to find good investments in the Dominion. I have little to say to these men, for they can gather reliable information on the spot.

If they go to their bank's agents, to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, or any of the institutions which are established to help straight dealing, they will be referred to the leading and reliable operators in all the great cities. They will see for themselves the possibilities that the real-estate business enjoys in a country that is more than twenty times the size of Great Britain, and has less than one-fifth of its population. And they will turn, as the large part of the immigrants turn, to those Western provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in which history is made while you wait.

I write from the centre of the circle of opportunity, from the city in which my head office is situated—Calgary, which has risen from the status of a "Cow Town" to a position that makes it the natural store and workshop of a territory comprising millions of fertile acres. In 1901 we held 6000 inhabitants; in this year of grace, 60,000; in 1915 there will be 100,000. This, then, is the city from which one may look through the kaleidoscope of Western progress.

See from here to-day a piece of virgin prairie touched for the first time in the history of our race by the magic hand of labour. The steel thread of one of our great railway systems has passed through, it has become a link in the ever-lengthening chain of progress. See the first beginnings in the wake of the line—a few wooden shacks, a store, a stable. Then turn aside and see the change that the kaleidoscope records in three or four years. The patch of prairie is a small town; it has stores and commercial offices, a bank or two, an hotel, a number of private houses. The railway station boasts a couple of trains per day; a grain elevator is on a siding near by. Nor is this all, for you will find a club-house, and perhaps a picture-theatre, electric light everywhere, and electric tram-lines moving towards the outskirts.

Having seen so much, go into that young town and try to buy a few feet of the main street frontage, land worth no more than twenty dollars an acre five years ago, just before one of the great railways that is building at the rate of a mile a day, month in and month out, came along. And having inquired the price and satisfied yourself, as you will, that it is founded upon solid commercial values, you will cease to wonder why shrewd, clear-headed men are making fortunes all the time. The fortunes are on the land, waiting to be picked up. In the past six or seven years my clients and I have made money on sound lines that would make the most fortunate Stock Exchange gambler decide that he had yet to learn the 'prentice-work of money-making. One needs sound judgment, moderate capital, and a confident belief in the limitless future of the Dominion. The sound judgment selects the best town-sites, those that may be relied upon to carry large towns, because of their natural advantages, their mineral wealth, their commercial position, the richness of the surrounding soil, and a dozen other causes.

Circumstances alter cases. Only a few years ago I was offered for £12,000 a large tract of land four miles out of Calgary. I refused it; not because Calgary will fail in due course to overstep that boundary, but because in the interim I could turn the money to better advantage. Two or three years later the Canadian Pacific Railway decided to set up its new workshops, which will employ 6000 men, by the side of the site I had refused to buy. Thereupon I bought the site, but the price had gone up to £150,000—more than twelve times the price first asked. Yet it paid me better to give the larger sum for a certainty than the smaller one for a problematical proposition, and I have put the young town of Cepeear upon the site. I could fill an edition of *The Illustrated London News* with experiences of the kind, large and small; but I do not write to glorify my own good fortune, or luck, or common-sense, or whatever you may choose to

field in every city men who do not play the game. Now, they are at a disadvantage at home, because any Canadian who wants to buy land can either go and see what he is buying or find some reliable person in the neighbourhood to send a fair report about it. So a certain number of hopeless propositions are put before the British investor—either from Canada or in London—and in a little while the careless speculator retires hurt and declares to his friends and acquaintances that Canadian real estate is a swindle. He does not blame himself for being tricked by specious advertisements, for not making inquiry as to the local standing of the firm that stung him, or for venturing his money on the strength of statements that no man with sound knowledge would have been found to corroborate. He has lost his money and is angry.

Unfortunately, money has been lost in the year now closing; people have been put in at top prices or induced to buy lots in sections that will not for years become part of the living town to which they are accredited; and in consequence of this shifty dealing a legitimate business of enormous potentialities has been placed under a cloud. Those of us who have a record that will bear investigation, who have never put a client in the wrong, see our honours tarnished by men whose one principle is to plunder.

If the past had discounted the future there might even now be no reason to cry out; we could retire to-morrow in the full consciousness that we have deserved well of our clients. But the future in relation to the past is a Dreadnought to a fishing-smack, and, in a higher interest than our pockets, we who stand for what is best in the great real-estate business desire to see the British public warned against those who have sought, and in many cases sought successfully, to plunder them.

Writing in no spirit of self-praise, but with a sense of responsibility that comes to me as the sole head of the largest real-estate business in all Western Canada, I urge those who wish to participate in the prosperity of Canada to apply to their bankers and to the Chamber of Commerce before they place their money in any man's hands. Such an inquiry should be courted by all the reliable firms in the Dominion. It will serve to weed out the men who rely upon the folly of the simple to enable them to pay for the next advertisement of lots that are worth little or nothing.

Yet another word to the average investor. If it is your intention to invest some hundreds or thousands of dollars in Canadian real estate, find out something about the place in which you are going to invest. I know Canada fairly well—nobody knows it intimately—and I would not think of buying land without inquiry. Men ask me to buy them improved and undeveloped land, fruit-farms in British Columbia, sites for country clubs, for factories, for country houses, and the rest, and they all want to be assured that, quite apart from the question of satisfying present needs, the actual value of the land will increase.

You cannot throw your money broadcast into Canada any more than you can throw it into West African tin or South African gold mines. If you do, you will find that somebody is waiting for those whose confidence is largely mixed with laziness.

Let me conclude by repeating that real estate is still the best investment in Canada, and that the West is the most promising part of the Dominion in this regard; that the business has in it a certain admixture of rogues; and that the intending investor must do his best, not only in his own interest, but in that of the proper progress of the British Canadian investment, to see that he knows what he is buying and what class of firm is handling his business.



Photo. Pollard.

MR. FREDERICK CHARLES LOWES

Can claim to be the leading operator in Canadian Real Estate between Winnipeg and the Pacific Ocean, and controls great interests in and around the most thriving Western cities. He has been a generous benefactor to the social workers in Calgary and elsewhere, and has helped to raise the standard of horse-breeding in Alberta to its present high position.

call it. I write to point out that the prospects of the conditions I control to-day in Western Canada are, if possible, brighter than ever, and that my properties in this wonderful city, in Edmonton, the capital of the province, in go-ahead Saskatoon, and in smaller towns, like Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, have been bought with just as much care and discretion as I am master of. I am not proud of success, for success falls like rain out here on those who will seek and ensue it. I am proud only of the fact that no one of my thousands of clients can say that he has not had a fair deal. I have never had a law-suit, and, in doing well for myself, I have made many times as much money for my clients.

Canada wants British money as well as British labour, and every Canadian worthy the name is anxious that the Britisher shall get a good return for it. Our own wealth, rapid though its growth has been, is hardly able to develop the fringe of our resources; there is opportunity for the world in the next century or two. Unfortunately, the temptation to get rich in a hurry is irresistible to a certain section of every community, and, as is only natural, the success of the big square dealers in real estate has brought into the

LITERATURE



MR. HERBERT ALEXANDER,
Editor of "Boyd Alexander's Last Journey"
(Arnold), and author of the preface to the memoir.
Illustration by H. K.

Lieut. Boyd Alexander.

The preface to "Boyd Alexander's Last Journey" (Arnold) is a work of fraternal piety. Mr. Herbert Alexander writes of his eldest brother with a whole-hearted admiration, but without a word that goes beyond what we feel to be justified. There

is set before us the figure, which we realise to be from the life, of a born explorer and scientist, and a brave and high-minded man. Of the Alexanders we learn that when Burns was a ploughman on Mossiel, the farm was in the possession of a great-great-uncle, whose sister, Wilhelmina, was the poet's "Lass o' Ballochmyle." Ornithology engaged Boyd Alexander's energies from his schoolboy days, and it was as a student of birds that he made his first expedition, to the Cape Verde Islands. He made a second to them, and on St. Nicolas picked up the boy, José Lopez, later the companion of his travels in Africa. These began with the collection of nearly a thousand birds' skins on the Lower Zambesi and Kafue rivers, and were crowned a few years afterwards by the Alexander-Gosling expedition, and the exploration of the mysterious Lake Chad, the subject of Alexander's book,



BOYD ALEXANDER'S LAST JOURNEY.

"From the Niger to the Nile." His last journey, of which we have here the diary, was evidently planned as a peaceful mission to Wadai, which was to be reached from the Cameroons, after an ornithological expedition to the Cocoa Islands and the Cameroon peak. It was his intention if he were not turned back from Wadai, and were successful in his object of averting bloodshed there, to continue to Darfur, and from thence to Khartoum. He did reach the Wadai country, entering Abeshir on the third day of March; but, hurrying on to Nyeri at the end of that month, on receipt of news of an impending combat between the Furians and

on Wellington's infantry tactics. How was it that, although the French were invariably superior to us in point of numbers, and not inferior to us in personal courage, we nevertheless just as invariably beat them in battle? The answer is that our battle-formation was the double-



CHEVALIER TULLIO TRACE,
A distinguished Italian Officer, Author of
"With the Italians in Tripoli" (Murray)—
an account of the Turco-Italian War.



DURING AN ERUPTION THE CRATER OF EKUNOLELU,
A WEST AFRICAN VOLCANO.

"The crater made a magnificent display, and, having gained strength, the stones thrown up were of enormous size; masses of flame soared up, followed by terrific reports."

From "Boyd Alexander's Last Journey."

BOYD ALEXANDER'S LAST JOURNEY.

With a Memoir by Herbert Alexander.

Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy
of the Publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold.

a French column, he was surrounded by a crowd of natives, who killed him with their clubs. This was on April 2. The last entry in Alexander's diary is a long and apparently incomplete note on the origin of the Wadai people, dated March 22. The diary itself was found five days



AFTER THE ERUPTION; THE CRATER OF EKUNOLELU,
SHOWING THE LAVA STREAM.

"It was a new aspect of the crater to see that the side where the lava had flowed had broken down, and that the smaller crater had practically been swallowed up by the larger."

From "Boyd Alexander's Last Journey."



LIKE THE TOWER OF LONDON, A PLACE OF CRUEL MEMORIES: THE PALACE
OF THE SULTAN OF ABESHIR.

"In the foundations of the tower itself there are several deep dungeons, quite as dreadful as any in the Tower of London. Many cruelties have been perpetrated in them."

From "Boyd Alexander's Last Journey."

later by a French officer in a box taken from the Furians whom he had defeated, Alexander's body being recovered later half buried beneath a pile of stones. Thus tragically ended, within sight of success, the career of one who was, beyond a doubt, in the line of the great explorers.

Wellington's Army.

In future, those who study our Peninsular campaigns—our warfare from Talavera to Waterloo—will find it doubly easy to do so with the help of "Wellington's Army" (E. Arnold) from the accomplished pen of Professor Oman, the new, up-to-date, and critical "Napier" of our Six Years' War with the French. In his History proper of that great struggle, on which he has been engaged for the last nine years, Mr. Oman describes its battles and its politics; while his present volume confines itself to a most illuminating and interesting account of the instrument, so to speak, with which the Duke became "the hero of a hundred fights, who never lost an English gun." It has been said that one of the secrets—perhaps the main one—of Wellington's success was his perfect familiarity with his weapon; and into this invaluable handbook, or military student's *vade-mecum*, Mr. Oman has compressed all that the Duke himself knew about it. Perhaps the most interesting, the most eye-opening chapter is that



FILLING IN THE GAPS IN THE MAP OF AFRICA ON THE SPOT: THE LATE BOYD ALEXANDER MAP-MAKING IN THE SADDLE.

From "Boyd Alexander's Last Journey."

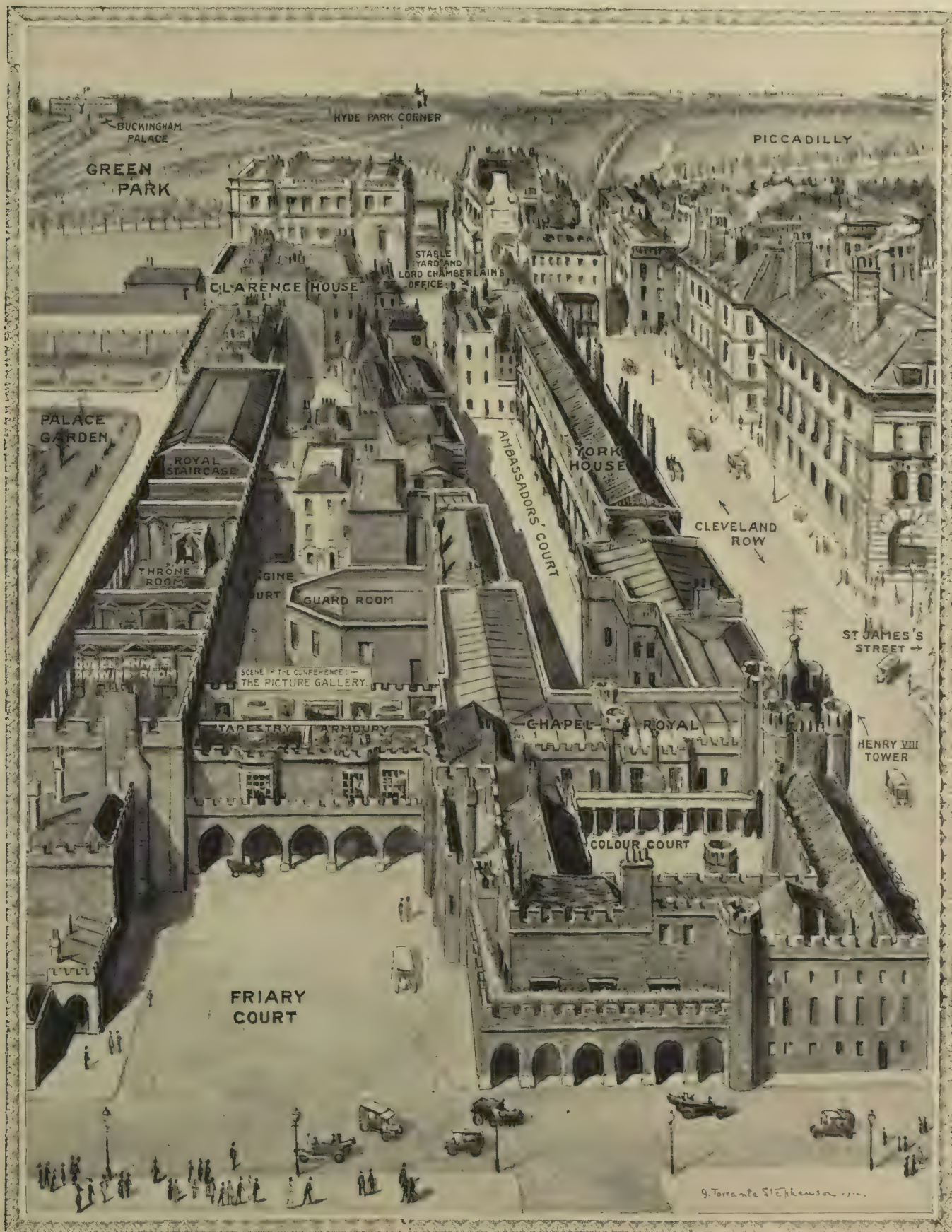


AN AFRICAN POTENTATE WHO WISHED TO STAND WELL WITH THE ENGLISH: ASSIL, SULTAN OF ABESHIR.

From "Boyd Alexander's Last Journey."

SCENE OF GRAVE DELIBERATIONS: THE PLACE OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

DRAWN BY G. TORRANCE STEPHENSON.



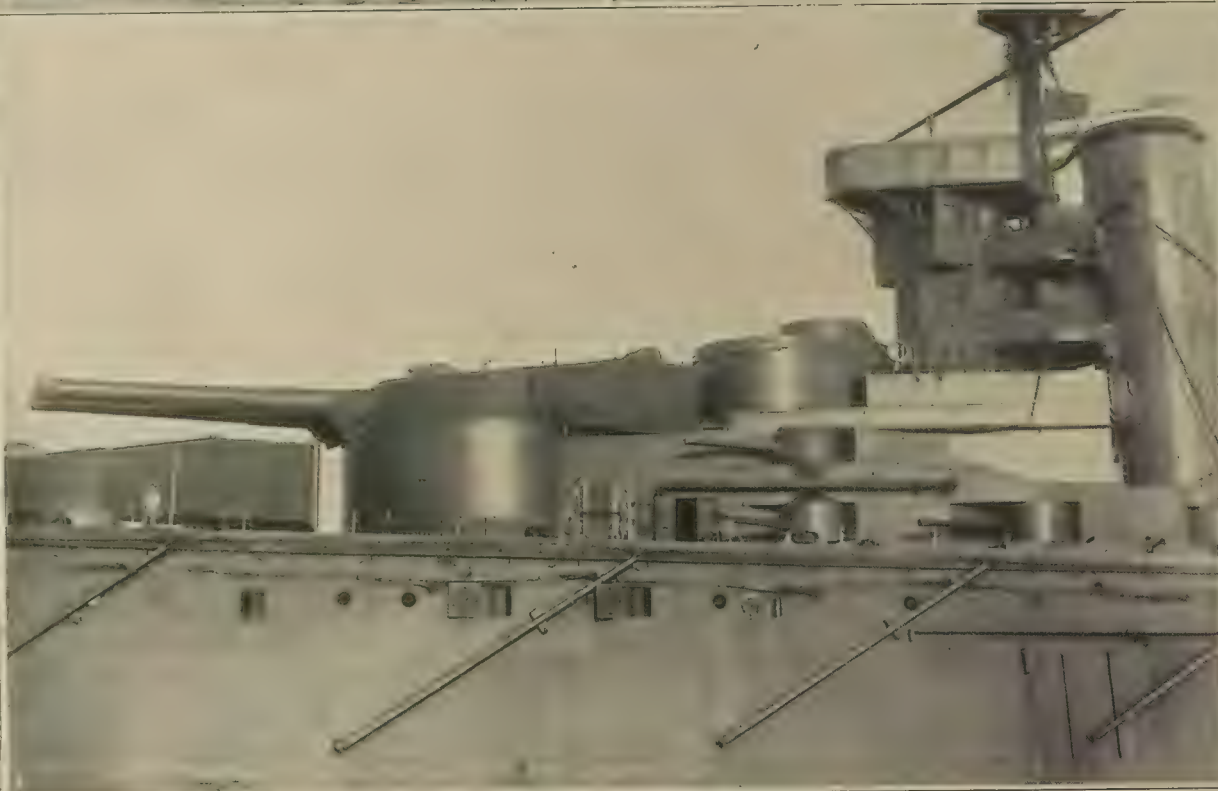
THE MEETING-GROUND OF THE DELEGATES OF TURKEY AND THE ALLIES: ST. JAMES'S PALACE—A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

St. James's Palace, the Picture Gallery of which it was arranged should be the Conference-Room for the Peace Delegates, stands on the site of a hospital for "maisons that were leprous," and was built, from designs by Holbein, for Henry VIII. After the burning of Whitehall, in 1697, it became the chief royal residence, and it held this position for many years. The last British Sovereign to live in it was George III., but, it seems superfluous to remind our readers, Ambassadors are still accredited to "the Court of St. James's." Privy

Council meetings at the accession of new Sovereigns are held there, and there met also the Committees which organised the Coronation of George V. and the Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon. In his speech of welcome to the delegates, Sir Edward Grey said: "His Majesty the King, being anxious to facilitate your task in every way, has placed these rooms in St. James's Palace at your disposal. I trust that you will find them suitable, and his Majesty's Government will do all in their power to promote your convenience."

BRITISH NAVAL AFFAIRS: WAR-SHIPS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRIBB.



1. THE WAR-SHIP ON WHICH PRINCE ALBERT WILL GO TO SEA AFTER CHRISTMAS: H.M.S. "CUMBERLAND," TRAINING-CRUISER OF DARTMOUTH NAVAL COLLEGE.

2. PRESENTED, WITH ITS ARMAMENT, TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA: THE THIRD-CLASS CRUISER "PIONEER," A GIFT FROM THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

3. SHOWING THE FORWARD 133 GUNS AND FOUR-INCH GUNS IN CASEMATES: A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE "PRINCESS ROYAL," THE WORLD'S FASTEST WAR-SHIP.

4. THE SPEEDIEST WAR-SHIP IN THE WORLD: THE NEW BRITISH BATTLE-CRUISER "PRINCESS ROYAL," WHICH HAS STEAMED AT THIRTY-FOUR KNOTS AN HOUR.

5. GIVEN TO LORD WOLSELEY AS HAVING BELONGED TO NELSON AS A BOY, AND PRESENTED BY HIM TO THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM: A MODEL WAR-SHIP.

war-ships, the British Admiralty is also making presentations.—The "Princess Royal," a new British Dreadnought-cruiser, set up a world's record during her experimental trials in September last by attaining a speed of 34 knots—that is to say, 39 miles—an hour. She is of 26,350 tons, and has a 10,240-pound broadside. Her armament includes eight 13.5 guns in four turrets. In the photographs, the narrow slits left in the big guns' casemates for the use of observers may be seen clearly.



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ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

TRANSVAAL, SOUTH AFRICA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

IDAHO, UNITED STATES.

GIBRALTAR, SPAIN.

CAIRO, EGYPT.

ONTARIO, CANADA.

MONTERRAT, WEST INDIES.

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

NIGEL, SOUTH AFRICA.

TESTIMONY FROM OVER SEAS

All these are portraits of children fed on the "Allenburys" Foods.

Gratifying evidence as to their value is constantly coming to hand from all parts of the world.

Such testimony is received, not only from parents, but also from an ever increasing number of members of the Medical and Nursing Professions.

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From birth to 3 months.

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From 3 to 6 months.

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From 6 months.

Pamphlet, "Infant Feeding and Management" sent free.

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"Her food for 2 years was yours only"

"The greatest blessing to Baby"

"Has never had a days illness"

"Has never had a days illness"

"Your Foods show good results"

"A fine rosy-cheeked baby"

"Brought up entirely on your Foods"

"Wonderful progress due to your Foods"

"Thoroughly healthy and strong"

"The picture of health"

"Healthy strong and active"

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Allen & Hanburys Ltd.,
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LONDON.

The Allenburys' Foods

LADIES' PAGE.

THE catalogue of a dealer in autographs, including letters from King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and many well-known living persons, leads to the reconsideration of the ethics of selling and otherwise giving to the public eye letters written for private perusal. The law on the subject declares that a letter itself, the actual piece of inscribed paper, is a gift from the writer to the recipient, and the absolute property of the latter; thus you are at liberty to sell any letter you receive, if you wish. But the literary property in the composition remains with the writer thereof; the contents of a letter, consequently, cannot be printed without the consent of the writer or his executors. But the morality and the propriety of an action are something different from the law very often, and it may be proper to print letters, though the law allows of their being suppressed, or wrong to sell them, though the law permits it. On the one hand, it may be argued that letters are written in confidence solely to the person addressed, and that the contents are very probably, therefore, not at all what would have been written for the outside world, so that to give them to the public is both a breach of confidence, and the surest way of preventing the future inditing of happily free, confidential epistles. On the other side, it may be urged that nothing expresses a person's real mind so completely as a friendly letter, and that no one ought to shrink from allowing the true personality to be discerned; and that letters become in time valuable to history.

Harriet Martineau took up very strongly the ground that private letters ought never to be dealt with, and by her will she ordered her executors to forbid any of her letters ever being printed. But she made an exception of two of her correspondents, to whom she thus avowedly wrote letters that were not personal, but documents prepared for print. This attitude was quite contradictory to that taken up in her preface to her *Biographical Sketches*, in which she declares that any people who become sufficiently well known to be written about at all have no right to object to the whole truth about them being told, as only so does biography become really interesting and valuable, and that all "celebrities" have voluntarily "given themselves to the public." Queen Victoria, who wrote her letters with obvious abandon and freedom, nevertheless had them copied before despatch, printed extracts from many in that "Life of the Prince Consort" which was virtually her own work, and left behind her at Windsor many volumes filled with letters. So do opinions and practice vary.

What is quite certain to ensure a letter being preserved is to conclude it with a request to destroy it—this everybody knows! I once wrote a biographical sketch of a person dead three centuries ago, and the one and only letter from him to be found now in our Record Office, ended with that fateful demand: "Burn this letter as soon as you have



THE NEW RUSSIAN COAT.

A three-quarter length Russian coat, fur-edged, held in at the back and sides with a patent leather belt; the skirt to match. The furs are fox; the toque of velvet with a fancy plume.

read it." Compromising and dangerous letters are usually those that end thus, and they are too dear and precious to be destroyed. A record folly, probably, was the conduct of the woman who appeared the other day in the appropriate court of law; she had put the originals of her love-letters in the Bank, and got them removed thence and destroyed by a friend, but had copies of them all in her possession, made in her own hand, so that they were discovered. It is a touching experience (it once happened to me) to get back a bundle of one's letters written to a dead friend, and to find that every hasty note that one had scribbled off in pencil had been carefully inked over by the recipient. I was shown the other day the pencilled letters of one of the English volunteer nurses in the Balkan War to her mother, which had been given this tender treatment by that loving and anxious parent. Letters sacredly cherished by the one who received them often become public property after a time. A volume has recently been published of George Eliot's letters to Mrs. Stuart: while the recipient lived, they were almost absurdly cherished; she had them bound in a volume with a lock, the golden key of which was kept always hanging around her neck; when she showed them to me, the volume was held in her own hands, and the utmost that was allowed the onlooker was to read a paragraph here and there over the owner's shoulder—yet now they are in print for all the world to see.

Letters often give a different view of the writer from that which the outer world holds on more general grounds—not necessarily a more correct view, however. Lord Beaconsfield's love-letters, printed in the "Life" left half-finished by Mr. Monypenny, are startlingly unlike the accepted view of the cold, cynical, and self-centred politician. Lady Beaconsfield was, it seems, only twelve years her husband's senior; a mere nothing, though a great deal used to be said in her lifetime about her excessive seniority. It used also to be confidently averred that he married her for her money. Nobody ever said, however, that they were not a happy and devoted couple; so we ought to give credence to these interesting love-letters, remarkable though it may be that a widow of forty-five could inspire the feeling they express in a man of thirty-three. "I am mad with love," wrote the then Benjamin Disraeli. "My passion is frenzy. The prospect of our immediate meeting overwhelms and entrances me. Will the time ever pass away until that rapturous moment?" . . . "I love you, if possible, every day more truly and more tenderly. All my hopes of happiness are centred in your sweet affections." Had the marriage never taken place, or proved unhappy, this and much more like it might be thought to be as much fiction as his novels; but as it is—as Queen Victoria was convinced that even at the last the widowed statesman preferred burial by his wife's side to Westminster Abbey—we ought to believe in it, and it is truly a new and pleasing view of the great politician's personality. On the whole, the balance of profit is probably in recognising letters as documents to be preserved (when worth it) and dealt with in future years as public property.

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Park Hotel Vitznau, and the First Rigi Hotel.

"WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS," AT THE GARRICK.

THERE should be a hearty welcome this Christmas for the revival of that fairy play, "Where the Rainbow Ends," which combines so happily a

(Wells Gardner, Darton), "Father Tuck's Annual" (Raphael Tuck), "The Prize" (Wells Gardner, Darton), and "Golden Sunbeams" (S.P.C.K.) Verses for children form another department of the nursery library. First we must mention a charming edition of Blake's "Songs of Innocence," with colour illustrations by Charles Robinson (Dent). "A Lyttel Booke of Nonsense," by R. D. (Macmillan) supplies humorous Limericks to old wood-cuts. Other attractive books of poetry are: "The Moon-Boat," by Alice M. Brown (Stoncham), "Old Rhymes with New Tunes," composed by Richard Runciman Terry—this, of course, with music (Longmans), "Roundabout Ways," by Frida Wolfe (Sidgwick and Jackson), and "My Nursery Window" (unillustrated), by Isabel M. Carswell (Gowans and Gray). Lastly, we come to picture-books for the junior contingent of the nursery. The "All About" Library (Dean and Son) is a delightful set of six little story-books, with pictures in the Kate Greenaway and Randolph Caldecott manner. They are all about "Birdie Bird Blue," "Little Spiffkins," "Old Goodie Goose," "The Flying Pig," "Santa Claus," and "Kitty-Cat." Others that will please the little ones are: "The Discontented Little Elephant," by E. OE. Somerville (Longmans), "Mind Your Own Buzziness," by the Roodletoot, illustrated by Gilbert James (Siegle, Hill), "Babykin's Book," by R. B. N. Everett (Dean), "South Africa" and "Canada" in Dean's Empire Series, and many excellent picture-books, issued by the same publishers.

It is seldom that a house of business is able to claim to be regarded with real affection by thousands upon thousands of its customers. Yet Gamage's, especially at this season, is certainly as

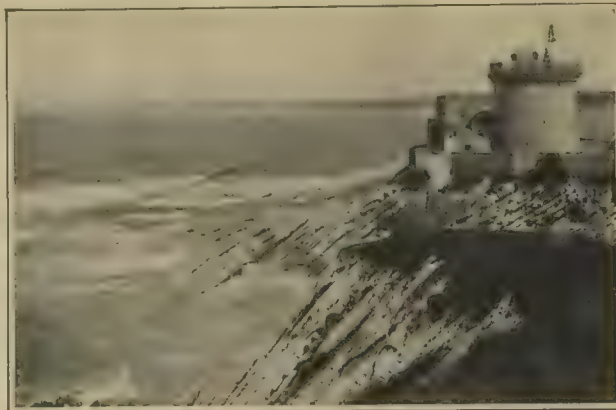
much a national institution as a place for buying and selling. A visit to the great premises in Holborn amply demonstrates the fact to anyone observing the delight—not only of the children, but of adults—in the wonderful attractions there present. That the national value of Gamage's is appreciated in

Photo, Fall.
WINNER OF A SPECIAL PRIZE FOR THE BEST DOG IN THE SHOW AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE: MRS. SAMUEL SMITH'S "ORIENTAL TOSHIMO."

Oriental Toshimo, a Japanese dog belonging to Mrs. Samuel Smith, took first prize at the Alexandra Palace, and also a special prize for the best dog in the Show. It also took first prizes at the L.K.A. Members' Show, and the Pet Dog Show, both held at Westminster.

vein of fantasy, and an appeal to patriotic sentiment. What delighted children so much last year at the Savoy should please them again at the Garrick, if only because the authors of the piece, Messrs. Clifford Mills and John Ramsey, have not been afraid to address their youthful hearers seriously, and, besides offering to them fairies and dragons, witches, and a magic carpet that invites to the strangest adventures, have boldly solicited their enthusiasm for England's patron saint, and taken for granted their knowledge of and interest in Britain's exploits in war. Whatever may have been the case with mid-Victorian youngsters, ours of to-day are only too well pleased to find some idea in a "children's play," and, brought up as they are with love of their flag and their country, can thrill as well as any grown-up before symbols of patriotism or reminders of England's past glories.

Very popular among books for children are those that may be called the hardy annuals. We have received, in this kind, "Chatterbox"



A HISTORIC SPOT ON THE ORLEANS RAILWAY: ST. JEAN DE LUZ—FORT SOCOA.

St. Jean de Luz, in the neighbourhood of Pau and Biarritz, and accessible, like them, by means of the Orleans Railway, is one of the most delightful of the fashionable coast resorts of south-western France. It has its historical associations, for Louis XIV. stayed there for a time, waiting for his bride, the Infanta Maria Teresa; and they were married, on June 9, 1660, in the church of St. Jean Baptiste. St. Jean de Luz was visited by the late King Edward.

Photo, Fall.
WINNER OF A SPECIAL PRIZE FOR THE BEST DOG IN THE SHOW AT THE L.K.A. MEMBERS' SHOW: MRS. SAMUEL SMITH'S "ORIENTAL FUGIWARA."

Oriental Fugiwara took first prizes at the Alexandra Palace, at the L.K.A. Members' Show, and at the Pet Dog Show at Westminster; also a challenge certificate at the last-named Show. At the L.K.A. Members' Show he likewise took a special prize for the best dog in the Show.

high quarters is shown by the firm's Appointment by Royal Warrant as Sports and Athletic Outfitters to her Majesty the Queen.

Messrs. J. Foot and Son, Ltd., of 171, New Bond Street, London, W., have recently been appointed by Royal Warrant Adjustable-Chair Makers to her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

Messrs. Ronuk, Ltd., proprietors of Ronuk Sanitary Polish, have had the honour to receive a Royal Warrant of Appointment to her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

Penzance has prepared to give an inspiring welcome to an unusually large contingent of Christmas visitors. The visit of the Royal Artillery band from Plymouth will be followed by a series of symphony concerts and other entertainments. The weather at St. Ives has been charming, and amongst those who enjoyed it recently was Lord Churchill, the popular and energetic chairman of the Great Western Railway, who spent three days at the Tregenna Castle Hotel.

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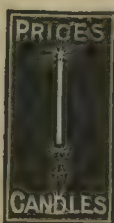
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of DEAN KITCHIN, of The Deanery, Durham, who died on Oct. 13, is proved by Arthur Cardew and Hugh Bridge Kitchin, the value of the property being £5415 18s. 7d. The will reads: "Let no one make any Memoir or Biography of me; may my funeral be as simple as possible without flowers or any show, a few wild flowers may be scattered on my grave; let my burial be as little mournful as possible—the earthly end of a poor sinner who died thankful to Almighty God for a long and very happy life; £50 to each executor; £500 to Arthur Cardew as expression of my gratitude for his kindness in having assisted my son George Herbert in beginning work as an architect; £10 each grandchild; the freehold farm, Tidebrook, Sussex, to wife Alice Maud. All other I bequeath for the lifetime to Mistress Alice Maud Kitchin, my wife, in trust for our five children and to be divided between them with all the rest of my property in equal shares."

The will (dated July 14, 1911) of Mr. JOHN LANCASTER SHAW, of Ridgehill, Torquay, and Hellens, Hayton, Ilington, Devon, who died on Oct. 5, is proved, the value

law Herbert A. Whitaker, £200; to William Crowte, his yacht's captain, £80 a year; and other legacies. He states: "In consequence of the Socialist tendency of National Finance at the present time, I omit the legacies to charities given by my former will." The residue is to be divided into four parts: one in trust for his brother William Henry; one in trust for his sister Gertrude Annie Shaw; one for Launcelot, Elaine, and Guinevere Shaw Dumaresq; and one for Ethel Raine Howard, Gwendolin L. Whitaker, and Gertrude Helen Struben.

The will of Mr. THOMAS BARTLETT, of 12, Pembroke Place, Liverpool, who died on Sept. 4, is proved and the value of the estate sworn at £285,536. He gives £40,000 to the Liverpool Merchants' Guild for providing annuities; £20,000 to the Home for Epileptics for the erection of a home; £20,000 to the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage for monthly allowances for orphans not suitable for admission, or for whom there is no accommodation; £20,000 to the Liverpool University for engineering scholarships; £10,000 for extending the Walker Art Gallery; £5000 to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution; £7500 to provide a peal of bells, a clock for the exterior, and five or six clocks for the robing rooms, of the Liverpool Cathedral; a sum sufficient to endow a bed at the Royal Infirmary, the Royal Southern Hospital, the David Lewis Northern Hospital, the Infirmary for Children, and the Stanley Hospital; legacies to relatives and others; and the residue to the Liverpool Cathedral Building Fund.

The will and codicils of MRS. JANE ASH, of Lytham Road, South Shore, Blackpool, who died on Oct. 26, are proved, and the value of the property sworn at £109,163. She gives £20,000 and the use of her residence to her husband; £10,000 in trust for her adopted niece Ethel Higgin; £10,000 each and property in Yorkshire to her niece, Mary and Grace Higgin; £4000 to Robert H. W. Dunderdale; £2000 in trust for Lizzie Broughton; £1000 each to Ann Warbrick, Jane Cheetham, Lizzie Baron and Sarah Slaney; £500 each to the Dogs' Home, and the Sailors' Rests at Portsmouth and Devonport, and other legacies. The residue

is to be divided among the National Lifeboat Institution, Victoria University, Manchester, the Devonshire Hospital, and Buxton Bath Charity, the Victoria Hospital, and the Sanatorium, Blackpool, the Royal Infirmary and Dispen-



THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE: S.S. "NESTOR."

The S.S. "Nestor" is the first of a new and improved type of boats for the Blue Funnel Line passenger service between Great Britain and Australia. She was recently launched from the yard of Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co., of Belfast, who built her for Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., of Liverpool. The "Nestor" is 580 feet long, with a gross tonnage of about 14,500, and accommodation for 350 first-class passengers (the only class carried) including a nursery for children. One of the seven cargo holds is specially designed for frozen meat, dairy produce, and fruit.

sary, the Northern Counties' Supplementary Hospital for Chronic and Incurable Diseases, the Hospital for Consumption, the Cancer Pavilion and Home, the Children's Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Charles Jones, Derwen Alyn, Rossett, Denbigh	£83,707
Mr. Philip Keen, 6, Edburton Avenue, Brighton	£58,561
Mr. Octavius Travers, 22, Selden Road, Worthing	£53,317
Miss Judith Elizabeth Lewis, The High Beech, Hollington, Sussex	£46,882

In the world of music the name of Cramer has been known for over two centuries. In 1824 Johann Baptist Cramer, a famous pianist, took to the manufacture of pianofortes, and founded the well-known firm of J. B. Cramer and Co., who still stand in the front rank of their industry and are thoroughly up-to-date. Their factory at Kentish Town has an enormous output. One of the most artistic of their instruments is the new decorated grand, but there are many different types, and in addition to these they have recently brought out a mechanical player of first-rate quality. A Cramer piano went to the Antarctic on board the *Discovery*, and returned in excellent condition. Messrs. Cramer also do a large music-publishing business at their premises in Oxford Street.



Photo. Topical.

THE LARGEST "SHARE-OUT" CLUB IN THE WORLD: POLICE GUARDING £17,000 IN GOLD AT THE NEW TABERNAACLE SICK AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY DISTRIBUTION. The New Tabernacle Sick and Provident Society, of Old Street, E.C., claims to be the greatest dividing society in the world. Our photograph shows the handing over of a cheque for £17,000 to a bank manager. The left hand figure is the secretary of the club. Behind are policemen guarding the bags of gold.

of the estate being £121,864. He gives to his wife £500, and during widowhood £3000 a year, and the use of his residences and other property, and subject thereto, "Hellens" is to go to his nieces, Elaine Shaw Dumaresq and Guinevere Shaw Dumaresq, and Ridgehill to his nephew Launcelot Shaw Dumaresq; to his brother-in-

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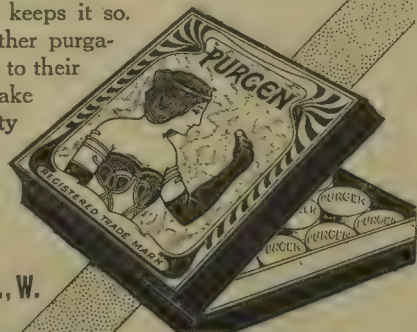
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Question of a Light-Car Race. A fortnight ago I suggested in this column that, in addition to the proposed Scottish Reliability Trial for light cars—or cycle-cars, as most people prefer to call them—there should be a day devoted to a race for them over the Isle of Man circuit. The *Motor News* does not agree that it would be a good thing to hold such an event in 1913, but thinks that it would serve a better purpose if it were included in the programme for the following year. Its view is that a drastic thousand-mile-test would be sufficient for 1913, because this would find out most of the weak points, and these would quickly be put



PRESENTED TO COLONEL S. F. CODY BY THE DISTRIBUTORS OF SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT: A CODY BIPLANE IN SILVER. This interesting trophy was designed and modelled in silver by Messrs. Mappin and Webb (1908) Ltd., of 158-162, Oxford Street, London, W.

There might be few survivors, and the result would give a considerable set-back to the industry." Really, I am quite unable to follow such reasoning as this. My own view is that, if these vehicles are not fit to come through the same tests as the car and the motor-cycle, then they are not fit to be offered to the public for good money. No one raises a question when it is suggested to hold a road-race for either of these two types unless on the ground of danger to competitors or spectators—certainly I have never heard it argued that road-racing ought to be dropped because the vehicles concerned are not likely to stand up to the test of it. My reply to such an argument is that, if these cycle-cars are to be let down thus lightly in the matter of tests, then the sooner their sponsors frankly take the public into their confidence and admit that nine out of ten are experimental types which have not been tried out, and are therefore undependable quantities, the better for all concerned. It is specious reasoning to say that a thousand-mile-trial will show everything we want to find out, but racing must be taboo because it is necessary to treat the young gently. Automobilism is no longer young, and there should be no need for tenderness. If there is a new type of vehicle or a new motor, or a new anything which is to be offered to the public, then in justice to that public it should be got quite right before it is marketed. There is no excuse for failures nowadays. Anything that is liable to failure should be discovered and weeded out and not left for the unfortunate purchaser to discover when it is too late.

Setting Brooklands in Order.

It will be good news to the frequenter of the Brooklands track that extensive repairs to the surface are being carried out. During the past two seasons the condition of the track has been getting steadily worse, until it was

really unsafe for very high speeds. How the plucky drivers who have set up recent records ever held their cars on the track at all passes my knowledge, for I know the difficulty of it at even such moderate rates of speed as from seventy to seventy-five miles an hour. However, a serious attempt is being made to put the worst places in order, and when the track is reopened in the middle of January I expect to find the going much better. Incidentally, I hear that quite a number of people are anxiously awaiting the reopening in order to make a set at existing records in the several classes. Talbots, I hear, are likely to try to better the magnificent figures set up by the "twenty-five" during Show Week. Excelsiors think they can do still better on the



Photo. Underwood and Underwood. FRENCH TASTE IN ILLUMINATION: THE LIGHTS AT THE AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITION IN PARIS.

right. "It would not be fair," says the Irish paper, "to the new arrival to expose it to the severity of an actual race in the Isle of Man at so early a stage.



Photo. Underwood and Underwood. THE PARIS AUTOMOBILE SALON BY NIGHT; ANOTHER VIEW OF THE WONDERFUL ILLUMINATIONS.

improved track. Lorraine-Dietrichs are equally confident that the limit has not been reached by their record-making car; while Vauxhalls intend to make a desperate

(Continued overleaf.)

EARLY MOTOR-CAR TYPES

No. 2:—The Bremer car.

Strictly speaking, the year 1893 yields no English motoring history, the Bremer car not being seen on the road until 1894, but the car actually dates from 1892, when Mr. Fred Bremer, of Walthamstow, commenced its construction.

This, the second of our series of early motor-car types, somewhat suggests the modern cycle-car, as it largely follows cycle construction. The wheels are ordinary cycle wheels, and the final transmission is by means of chains. The attainable maximum speed was twenty miles an hour; what the average was may easily be estimated by anyone with driving experience.

The resemblance of the Bremer to the modern cycle-car—of which we have recently seen excellent examples at Olympia—ends with the points of comparison mentioned above. The remarkable evolution that has taken place from these cumbersome machines, through the heavy car, and back to a vastly improved early type, has been accompanied throughout by the Dunlop tyre. In these days of many tyres this is a point worth remembering. Experience is not a thing that can be bought. Dunlop experience was obtained in the hardest school possible, with the result that the present-day Dunlop motor tyre is as near perfection as it is possible for a tyre to be.

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1893

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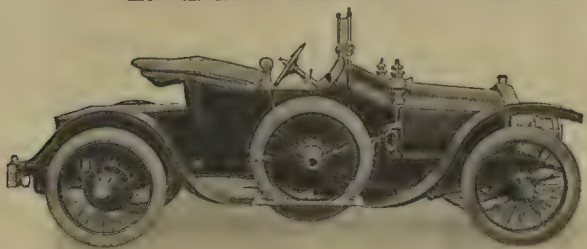
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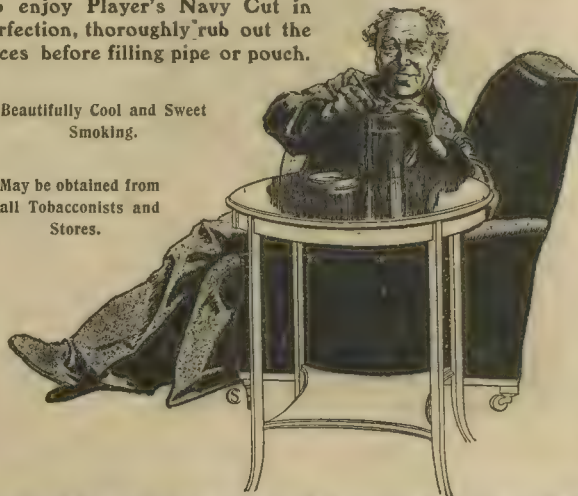
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(Continued.) effort to recover the records which stood to their credit until recently. I have not heard anything of the intentions of Sunbeams, but I fully expect to see Mr. Coatalen down at Weybridge early in the New Year, when we may expect some more of his astonishing speed efforts.

Next year should see a very busy racing season at Brooklands. In addition to the many record attempts that are due to be made, there will be the usual list of B.A.R.C. meetings to be got through, while as the executive is offering the use of the track, free of charge, to the provincial automobile clubs, I expect to see a large number of semi-private meetings arranged. The Essex Motor Club alone has, I believe, arranged to hold no less than three events at the track. What with race meetings, flying and the R.A.C. Gala Day it looks like being a very full season, and, if the handicapping is up to the standard of last season, it ought to be an equally successful one.

The Dewar Trophy.

I am advised by the R.A.C. that the certificates issued during the year, prior to Oct. 15, under the regulations for Certified Trials have been examined by the Technical Committee, and that it has been decided to make no award for 1912. The Trophy is awarded annually for what the Committee holds to be the most meritorious performance of the year. I do not presume to question the findings of the Technical Committee, but I should really have thought that the performance of the Cadillac self-starter during its test by the Club would have been thought worthy of the Trophy.

Arrol-Johnstons at the Paris Show. To accommodate the large number of firms applying for space, it has been necessary to institute an overflow Show at the Jardin de Paris, which goes by the name of the Petit Salon. The Arrol-Johnston concern figures in this annexe. French motorists have always exhibited considerable curiosity with regard to the Arrol-Johnston, owing in part to the long association of Mr. T. C. Mullinger with the French industry, and partly to the successful showing of the "fifteen-point-nine" from Paisley in the French international races of the past two years. The Arrol-Johnston exhibit consists of a 15.9 chassis and a four-seater of 11.9 rating. W. WHITTALL.

"Who's Who" (A. and C. Black) for 1913 appears in a larger size than its predecessors, an indication of widened scope and correspondingly increased utility. There are still some foolish people who talk sneeringly about everybody being in "Who's Who" nowadays, and suggesting that it is a distinction to be omitted, as though "Who's Who" were intended to be a sort of exclusive social invitation list. No doubt inclusion in it is a criterion of importance or ability, but it cannot be too often repeated that the real value of "Who's Who," from the point of view of those who make practical use of it, is its comprehensiveness. We want it to be comprehensive, not exclusive, and the more names it contains the more useful it is. A great desideratum is a world-wide "Who's Who," with brief entries about notables of every land.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

F. PRESTON (Bombay).—There is a second solution to your problem with the Black King at K 6th, by 1. R to Kt sq. K to K 7th, 2. R to B sq. etc.

C. H. BATEY (Providence, R.I., U.S.A.).—Your problem shall have attention. Our communications are necessarily limited to this column.

W. H. TAYLOR (Westcliff-on-Sea).—Received with thanks.

J. PAUL TAYLOR (Mortonhamstead).—We are always pleased to see your handicraft.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3570 and 3571 received from C. A. M. (London), of No. 3572 from K. Tidmarsh (Vernon, H.C.) and J. L. Fraser (Newcastle-on-Tyne), from R. Tidmarsh, J. L. Fraser, and C. H. Batey (Providence, R.I., U.S.A.); of No. 3574 from C. H. Batey; of No. 3575 from C. H. Batey, J. R. Tidmarsh, and R. F. Jackson (Malta); of No. 3576 from J. Orford (Liverpool), J. G. G. High Wycombe; W. E. Brougham (Wandsworth, S.W.), J. P. G. (M. J. G.), H. Haxter (Tasport), and K. Remick (Fitzhugh, N.Y.), of No. 3577 from Blair H. Cochrane (Harting, Blacksea, N. Sach), L. Schla (Vienna), and J. Kirkby (Edinburgh).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3578 received from Rev. J. Christie (Redditch), J. Fowler, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Colham), R. Worters (Canterbury), H. Grassett Baldwin (Brighton), H. K. Nicolls (Willesden), and J. Churcher (Southampton).

PROBLEM No. 3580.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.
BLACK.



White to play, and mate in two moves, within their respective divisions.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3577.—By C. A. L. BELL.

WHITE.
1. R to B 5th
2. R to B 3rd (ch)
3. Kt or Q mates

BLACK.
P to B 5th
P takes R or K takes P

If Black plays 1. K takes P, 2. Q to Q 7th (ch); if 1. P takes Kt, 2. R to B 4th; if 1. P takes P, 2. R to B 3rd (ch); if 1. any other, 2. Kt to Q 2nd, etc.

Mr. Felix E. Kahn, treasurer of the New York and Havana Masters' Tournament, on his return from Canada has taken prompt measures to deal with a very unpleasant situation. An effort is now being made to hold a meeting on a smaller scale, which we trust will be successful, if only in recognition of the very honourable manner in which Mr. Kahn has relieved American chess of an unprecedented difficulty.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Game played in the Russian Tournament at Vilna, between Messrs. ALPHIN and RUBINSTEIN.

(Ray Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th
4. R to R 4th
5. Castles
6. P to Q 4th
7. B to Kt 3rd
8. P takes P
9. P to B 3rd
10. Q Kt to Q and
11. P to K R 3rd
12. P to K R 3rd
13. Q to K sq

BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q R 3rd
4. Kt to H 3rd
5. Kt takes P
6. P to Q Kt 4th
7. P to Q 4th
8. P takes P
9. P to B 3rd
10. Kt to B 4th
11. H to K Kt 5th
12. B to R 4th

To liberate the Knight, possibly for the purpose of playing Kt to Q 4th; but it leaves White with a very cramped game.

13. Kt to K 3rd
14. Kt to R 2nd
15. B takes H

WHITE (Mr. A.)
16. Kt to Kt 3rd
17. B to K 3rd

BLACK (Mr. R.)
18. Kt to K 3rd
19. Q to Q and
20. P takes R
21. Q to K and
22. Kt to Q and
23. K R to K sq
24. P to K B 4th
25. Q to B sq
26. K to R sq
27. Q to K 2nd
White resigns

"Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage" for 1913 is a more than usually interesting volume, which is saying a great deal. For one thing, it contains biographies and full details of the recipients of all the Indian Honours conferred in connection with the Durbar of December 1911, which there was only time to mention very briefly in the 1912 edition. Including these, the total number of new honours bestowed during the past year was no less than 675, all of which are embodied in the new "Debrett." Many of the heraldic illustrations are from new and improved designs.

"Whitaker's Almanack" for 1913—the forty-fifth annual issue—contains all the familiar features of that indispensable publication, together with much new information. The pages dealing with the self-governing Dominions have been largely extended, and new articles have been inserted on such subjects as the rates of London, the National Insurance Act, labour unrest in the world, and labour conciliation in the British dominions. In response to a general request, the tables dealing with the devolution of intestates' estates, which had been previously discontinued, are now restored.

To supplement, and not to supersede, "Whitaker's Almanack" the proprietors have issued the first annual volume of their new venture, the "International Whitaker." It provides information concerning every country on more or less uniform lines. The book is neatly got up, and at its very moderate price of two shillings (or foreign equivalent), it should have a great sale. It is certain to be extremely useful.

When the Panama Canal is opened there will naturally be much rearrangement of trade and passenger sea-routes, and this will have a marked effect on the science of cartography. Messrs. G. W. Bacon and Co., of 127, Strand, have issued an excellent new chart of the world, entitled "Eastward or Westward," embodying the changes involved. It indicates the approximate time distances of the chief steamship routes, also the main railway lines and Marconi stations. In different forms the price of the map ranges from £1 1s. to £2 12s. 6d.

DECLINED LIFE ASSURANCE PROPOSALS

The majority of declined life assurance proposals come under one or other of the following heads:—

1. Kidney and Urinary Diseases,
2. Lung Diseases,
3. Heart Diseases.

An unalterable rule with examining physicians is to decline the proposals of all applicants who have kidney disease. So seriously is this disease regarded that no assurance company of any standing will accept such a risk.

SYMPTOMS OF KIDNEY COMPLAINT.—These vary in different cases, from a mere chronic feeling of languor and drowsiness to the acute pains of stone (renal colic).

There may also be any of the following:—

Dropsical Swellings,
Rheumatic Twinges,
Lumbago,
Backache,
Brickdust Sediment.
Gravel,
Kidney Weakness
Cystitis,
Sciatica.

Any of the above disorders give cause to suspect the kidneys, and therefore call for prompt treatment. Patient should carefully observe the

laws of health governing diet, fresh air, exercise (especially of the internal organs and the skin), and sufficient rest. Provided the complaint has not already reached an incurable stage, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will be found of the highest value in correcting any weakness of the kidneys and dealing with uric acid deposits and accumulations of waste water, which give a foothold to incurable disease. Doan's Pills have been used for many years, and are guaranteed free from all injurious ingredients. They do not interfere with the liver, stomach and bowels; they are intended for one purpose only—the treatment of disorders of the kidneys and urinary system.



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DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

OLD MASTER PRICES FOR A LIVING MASTER'S WORKS: COSTLY DEGAS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY E. DRUET



1. SOLD AT THE HENRI ROUART SALE FOR £6000: "LA RÉPÉTITION DE DANSE," BY DEGAS.

2. SOLD ORIGINALLY FOR £20 AND SOLD AT THE ROUART SALE FOR £17,400: "LES DANSEUSES À LA BARRE," BY DEGAS.

At the recent Henri Rouart sale, in Paris, some very remarkable prices were obtained and none calling for more comment than that attained by Degas' "Les Danseuses à la Barre," which sold for £17,400; and that reached by the same artist's "La Répétition de Danse," which sold for £6000. Degas, it may be noted, is the only living artist one of whose works has fetched such a price as £17,400. He sold the "Danseuses à la Barre" for

£20; but it may be here remarked that he has won both fame and fortune during his long career, and is credited with having bought back from time to time a large number of his pictures, which, of course, judging by the prices at the Rouart sale, must have increased enormously in value. Hilaire Germain Edgard Degas was born in Paris in 1834. His "The Ballet in 'Robert le Diable,'" is in the National Gallery.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE NAVY: THE TASTING OF THE FARE PROVIDED FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF THE MEN.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



SAMPLING THE CHRISTMAS DINNER: THE OFFICERS OF A BRITISH WAR-SHIP, HEADED

The correspondent who sent us the sketch from which this drawing was made writes: "My drawing shows a Christmas incident in the Royal Navy, an old-established custom probably the mess, with samples of the Christmas dinner he has provided. These are tasted by the officers

BY THE CAPTAIN, TRYING THE "DISHERS" PREPARED BY THE COOKS OF THE MESSES.

not generally known. After service, the officers, headed by the captain, walk round the various messes, which are all brightly decorated. At the end of each table stands the cook of in turn. An exchange of Christmas good wishes follows, and the procession moves on."

A DISCOVERY OF SUPREME IMPORTANCE TO ALL INTERESTED IN THE HISTORY OF THE HUMAN RACE.

A RECONSTRUCTION BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTER. (SEE ARTICLE AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS ELSEWHERE.)



RECONSTRUCTED FROM A PART OF THE JAW AND A PORTION OF THE SKULL: THE MOST ANCIENT KNOWN INHABITANT OF ENGLAND--THE NEWLY DISCOVERED MAN OF SUSSEX.

To quote the special article given on another page of this issue: "A discovery of supreme importance to all who are interested in the history of the human race was announced at the Geological Society on Wednesday evening, December 18, when Mr. Charles Dawson, of Lewes, and Dr. A. Smith Woodward, the Keeper of the Geological Department of the British Museum, displayed to an eager audience a part of the jaw and a portion of the skull of the most ancient inhabitant of England, if not of Europe. The first of the remains were discovered more than a year ago by Mr. Dawson, in a gravel deposit near Pilt Down Common, close to Uckfield, Sussex. Mr. Dawson, who is a keen

student of palaeontology, soon made his great find known to Dr. Smith Woodward, and the two worked together, during the past summer, in a strenuous endeavour to recover, if possible, yet other parts of the skeleton, and especially the rest of the skull. But their efforts have only resulted in obtaining more parts of the skull, and half of the mandible. Nevertheless, the remains thus far recovered leave no possible doubt but that they represent, not merely a fossil man, but a man who must be regarded as affording us a link with our remote ancestors, the apes: hence their surpassing interest."

PHILISTINE USE OF AN ART MOVEMENT: POST-

DRAWN BY



“A POST-IMPRESSIONIST PARTY”: THE BLINDFOLD

The exhibitions of Post-Impressionist pictures have brought into being a new form of entertainment, described recently in the “Daily Mail,” and here illustrated. We quote the following from the article: “Urge all guests to bring overalls or painting pinafores, and to wear their oldest clothes! . . . All valued furniture should be removed from drawing-room or studio and a house-painter’s druggel laid on the floor, while blank canvases, painting boards, or sheets of stout brown and white paper of every imaginable shape and size—each one bearing a distinguishing number—adorn every available space upon the walls. . . . The centre of the room is occupied by a large deal-topped table, bearing numerous small piles of tubes of paint, all containing brilliant primary colours, and an array of brushes ranging from those designed for gum and paste to tooth brushes and house-painter’s ‘splashers,’ and several handy little kitchen swabs. . . .

IMPRESSIONISM SUGGESTS A CHRISTMAS GAME.

A. C. MICHAEL.



“ARTISTS” WORKING FRENZIEDLY AT THEIR “PAINTINGS.”

On arrival each competitor is handed a serviceable cardboard palette, a pot of turpentine, and a painting rag, and having drawn a folded slip of paper bearing a number corresponding to that borne by one of the canvases, and also giving the title of a subject to be portrayed thereon, is blindfolded and invited to select three tubes of paint with which to carry out a masterpiece! Charcoal and lumps of whitening and sticks of pavement artists’ coloured chalks are there for those who prefer ‘pastel’ effects. . . . The hostess now announces that Post-Impressionist effects alone are to be aimed at, and that the creator of the most vivid, mystifying, and arresting work of art will be awarded an attractive prize. With the ringing of a handbell the competitors are ‘off,’ and a lively scene ensues. . . . As the handbell peals a second time the artists sign their works and write the titles on the margins.”

RECALLING THE LIBERATION OF GERMANY BY THE VÖLKERSCHLACHT.

DRAWN BY OTTO VON DER WEHL.



PYGMIES AMONG THE GIANTS: VISITORS IN THE "BATTLE OF THE NATIONS" MEMORIAL AT LEIPZIG.

We here illustrate a scene in the great Völkerschlacht (or "Battle of the Nations") Memorial at Leipzig, a gigantic monument, which we have illustrated in building on two previous occasions. The structure is designed to commemorate that battle of Leipzig, called the Völkerschlacht (or "Battle of the Nations"), in which, it will be remembered, the allied Prussians, Russians, Austrians, and Swedes, under Schwarzenberg, beat the

French, under Napoleon, in 1813; and so virtually secured the liberation of Germany. In the tomb, or crypt, of the memorial are a number of giant Cyclopean heads, with two armoured warriors before each. It is understood that the completed monument will be formally and ceremoniously opened in October of next year, on the occasion of the centenary of the famous battle.